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VOL. VIII NO. 234 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1920. TWO ANNAS

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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers are requested to be in attendance at Pass Ports.

DATE	STEAMERS	TONS.
1st October	"MANDALA." †	8,246
2nd "	"DELTA"	8,087
9th "	"MOREA"	10,890
th "	"KHIVA" *	9,017
rd "	"KARMALA"	8,983
th "	"NALDERA"	15,825
mber	"SYRIA"	6,683
	"NEURALIA" †	9,082
	"KASHMIR"	8,841
	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
	"DONGOLA"	8,056
	"NARKUNDA"	16,118
	"MALWA"	10,883
	"KALYAN"	8,087
	"MANTUA"	10,885

* Fully booked from China will not convey passengers from Bombay.

† B. I. Company's Fares. Calls Port Said and Plymouth only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be No special train across France for some considerable time to come.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
25th Sept.	Linga	Karachi via Kath. Ports.
27th "	Barala	Karachi & P Gulf
29th "	Karagola	East & South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage by P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be learned with.

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Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Comm	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
† Rangoon Maru	Y. Nakajima	5050	16th Sept.	21st Sept.
Tenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4221	17th Sept.	28th Sept.
Tatsu Maru	Y. Kawashima	3138	7th Oct.	13th Oct.

† Arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Siam Maru	S. Kondo	25th Sept.	2nd Oct.
Benten Maru	G. Ishikawa	25th Sept.	4th Oct.
Yuden Maru	R. Yano	9th Oct.	15th Oct.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
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Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

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REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Ortre. Nagpur and Rampur.
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(Incorporated in England.)
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BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £785,343
Reserve Fund £236,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,488
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposits at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
E. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 13, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agents.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,0[illegible],000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,50,75,150/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,221/-
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/-
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 29 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
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Cornhill London, E. C.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 8,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Tsukiji-nbracho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

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?
Because it is THE BEST FRIEND in time of need.
Because of the coppers saved daily, will provide for the education or marriage of your son or daughter when they are young,
You can open and account with
8 Ans { and upwards } 5 P.%
{ and it will earn }
Open the account to-day at
THE
INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LTD.
7 A, Fort Street, Opp. G. P. O.
BOMBAY.
Post Box 22 Phone 5305.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. E. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital: ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital: ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls: Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds..... Rs. 2,63,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREEH & CO.,
Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 44,000,000
Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Chemchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily baances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or for shorter periods which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.
(Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,407
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,706

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy. (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricunji Jivandas.).
B. K. Ghose, Esq.
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govindji & Co.).
Narayanji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Madiwala, (Messrs. Sakharam Mancharam), Managing Director
CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
KRISNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA,
Managing Director.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 312 Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,82,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the life predeceased. Twelve month grace if contribution is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
NARANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE 6-1, Clive St., Calcutta
MARTIN Co.,
Managing Agents.
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure Under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. E. B. Fox,
Branch Secretary
LIPTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhur Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,26,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds .. Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal,
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
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Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to Compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
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Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, [illegible]etta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	26,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready assurability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents
Bombay Presidency,
73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD,
CALCUTTA.
Second quinquennium Report recommends a bonus of 1 per cent. on the sum assured for each completed year on policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund after making special Reserve of Rs. 100,000.
Premium Reserve Funds exceed...Rs. 40,00,000
"The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic Lines."
Prospectus and forms of Assurance sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office, in India.
S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
40, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Faculbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Bandhji & Co.).
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Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a Boon to Policy-holders.
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For particulars apply to
JIVANLAL MADAN & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

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THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting "Bombay" should not fail to try the "Bombay" [illegible] situated at Charney Road in healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE
Competent Cho[illegible]
and [illegible]
Charney Road

AMUSEMENTS.

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FIVE NIGHTS ONLY
COMING MONDAY 4th OCTOBER
Two Shows Nightly
at 6-30 and 9-20 p. m;
The Great White

MAHATMA Coy.

Mystic Mor

Clairvoiante—Fortune Teller

Dr. Richard Rowe

Hypnotist and Magician

Keilderson

Trick change Ventriloquist
First appearance in India
CELEBRITIES PAST AND PRESENT
SEE The Murder List
SEE The Spirit Cabinet
SEE The Hypnotic Electrical Act
HEAR Mora's Predictions
HEAR The Ventriloquil Family of 16 Members
SEE The Great Blackboard Test
Come and LAUGH—LAUGH!
Money returned if you fail.
Popular Prices Plans at ROSE & Co.

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A GORGEOUS ATTRACTION.

Commencing Tuesday 5th October for a short Season
W. BANVARD presents his

London Musical Comedy Company

25 Artistes Direct from London
Including the

LONDON BEAUTY CHORUS

Tuesday 5th Wed. 6th & Thurs. 7th at 9-30 p.m.

"PLUMS FOR PICKING"

Friday 8th, Sat. 9th and Sun. 10th

"CASTLES IN SPAIN"

A Musical Comedy in 2 Acts
Sunday 10th Matinees at 5-50 p.m.
Booking at ROSE & Co.

IN THE NO-MAN'S LAND!

Where society shapes itself at the Muzzle of each Man's own Revolver, bulging out from his waist belt!

The tremendously fascinating Alaskan Drama.

"The Flame of the Yukon"

(6 Reels—6000 feet.)

which Messrs. K. D. and Brothers are offering to their Patrons this Week, affords you an insight into the life of the Frozen North where Man and Woman are bound by NO Land, but the Law of Might—Recognise no Thought, but the Thought of Gold—Understand no Duty, but the Duty of Getting Rich!

It is a wonderful Picture.

That tells you of the Living Hell that is possible here below, and of the possibility of a Saintly Soul surviving this Hell. DOROTHY DALTON, the charming Queen of the Dance Hall Girls—the "Carmen of the North—" is at the height of her glory in this Triangle Drama of the Gold-Mad days of the Lawless Arctic Land.

Two More days at the

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

A Comedy in the Programme.

TO-NIGHT: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 P.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers announce the years most stupendours Production
Commencing Saturday Next 2nd October.
The great Romantic Drama of ISLAM

"The Virgin of Stamboul"

The $5,00,000 Universal Jewel Produc- de Luxe, Starring that Marvellous, ing Beauty, that Wonderful Bright— theoric Actress of enormous per- netism and Stirring Personality, Screen Idol of the Millions.

CILLA DEAN

the Turkish
Constantinople
OMETHING

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES LD. ATTRACTIONS.

THE EXCELSIOR

EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 P. M. MATINEE TO-DAY THURSDAY AT 5-30 P.M

THE H. B. WARING COMPANY

LAST FOUR NIGHTS

TO-DAY THURSDAY 30th REDUCED PRICE MATINEE AT 5-30 P.M.
The Famous Play of Anglo-Indian Life

"The Witness for the Defence"

TO-NIGHT THURSDAY 30th AT 9-30 P. M. SHARP

"The Choice"

PLANS at ROSE & Co, Plan for Matinee at ROSE & Co. upto 4 p. m. After 4-30 p. m. at the THEATRE. Plans for 9-30 p. m. Performance at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT

Ruth Roland in "THE ADVENTURES OF RUTH"

Episode Nine—THE CELLAR GANGSTERS
Episode Ten—THE FORGED CHECK
PATHE GAZETTE
The latest news of the World
SLIMKINS AND BRAWINE
COMIC CARTOON AND A POLLARD COMIC
POPULAR PRICES
TIME
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily, Matinees on Saturdays and Bank Holidays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

LISTEN!

Those who have seen the First instalment of the incomparable Serial

THE GREAT GAMBLE

have unanimously agreed that this is a really mighty serial [illegible] pathos bright with flashes of Comedy beautifully told and splendid [illegible] featuring

CHARLES HUTCHISON

Who is known all the world over as

THE KING OF THRILLS.

Have you missed the first instalment? You can even begin [illegible] you will follow it easily.

See the second instalment episode 4-5-6 together with a spa[illegible]

Cinema Majes[illegible]

either at 5-15, 7, 8-45, or 10-30.
PRIZE MATINEE SATURDAY 3-30 and 5-15
On Saturdays and Sundays and Bank Holidays

REMEMBER OUR

GALA WEEK

SATURDAY 2nd

OCTOBER 2nd

IT IS AT

WEST-END

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Special Program

Annual Exhibition of Phadke's Fine Arts Works.

Unic opportunity of seeing late **Lokmanya TILAKi** n various designs and a beautiful collection of other artistic works.

Admission Ticket Ans. 2 only.

Time 3 to 11 p. m. every day. Place Rambag. C. P. Tank. next to Gopaldas Barfiwalla.

YOU MUST BE PREPARED FOR
A fever—heat of Excitement!
The Devilmen are coming in
A GIGANTIC GALLOPING CHAPTER PICTURE!
THE

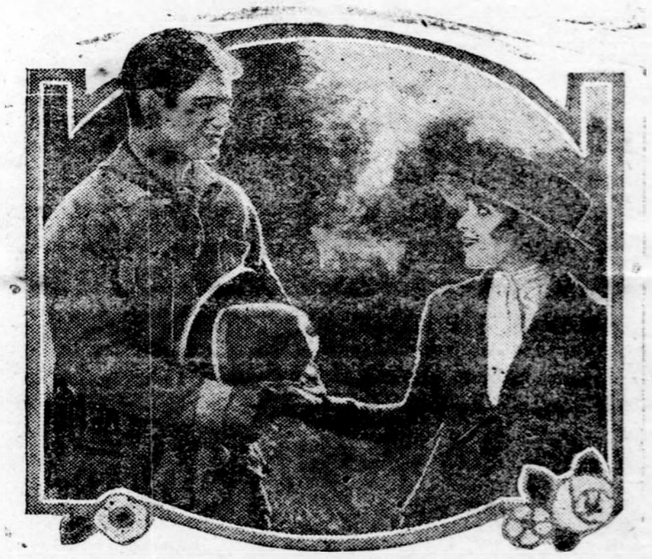
MOON RIDERS

UNIVERSAL'S NEW WILDFIRE SERIAL
featuring

ART ACORD

The Wild-Riding King of the Cowpunchers supported by MILDRED MOORE,

GEORGE FIELD and a huge cast
18 Ecstatic Episodes



STARTING SATURDAY 2nd OCTOBER
AT

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

Beware—This Thriller is going to keep you gasping for breath

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

A FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.
EVERY DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
Last Two nights of the
popular picture bill
A comedy drama in 5 parts

"JOY"

A father disowns his son upon his marriage to an actress. When money gives out, the lad leaves his wife, in a fit of despondency. A little girl called "Joy" is born to them who in after years brings her father and mother into a happy union.
Also a fine comic

"His Waiting Career."

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!
Prices: Re 1/8, Re. 1/-, Ans. 8 and 4,
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).

CHARMING MUSIC
BY
Pandit Vishnu Digamber
IN
Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya
(Academy of Indian Music)
Girgaon, Sandhurst Road.
ON
Saturday 2nd October at 9-30 p.m.
Sunday 3rd " 4-30 p.m.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p.m.

A Drama of High Society, of Men, Money and Morals.

FRANK KEENAN

in

"DOLLAR for DOLLAR."

Shown for the first time in India.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

MARY PICKFORD

Sweet, Snappy, Beautiful, Mud-faced Loving, Furious-tempered, Big-hearted considerate, thoughtless, lavishly gowned slatternly attired, romantic, cynical honourable, a safe cracker, dignified, a shimmy dancer and crackshooter, wholesome alley denizen—that's

"THE HOODLUM"

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE PRESENTS
A SPECIAL MILLION DOLLAR
TWO-REEL COMEDY

"BUMPING INTO BROADWAY"

Featuring that Inimitable Comedian

HAROLD LLOYD

That What They All Say

HAROLD LLOYD

in

"BUMPING INTO BROADWAY"

Is the Greatest Comedian
In The World
BAR NONE
EPISODES FOURTH and FIFTH
OF
VITAGRAPH'S WONDER SERIAL
"THE MAN OF MIGHT"
"THE MAN OF MIGHT"
FEATURING WILLIAM DUNCAN.

Messrs K. D. and Brothers
present
The High Speed, High Class S[illegible]
With a Rightning [illegible]

"Lightni[illegible] Bryce"

Third Week—6 Reels—6,000 feet.

Not a dull moment in the entire show—tremendous suspense in each Episode—the Story not lagging at any point but is one that carries through. Between the Hero, the Heroine and the Villain, these is a real plot: the situations are not impossible but are logical and reasonable: the punches and the thrills are caused by honest stunts; they are not faked at any time.

Lightning Bryce

Starring JACK HOXIE and ANN LITTLE
A Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows, To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

GLOBE

CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road).

Treacher & Co.

CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS,
Wines Stores Provision and General Merchants,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Branch at Cumballa Hill.
Try Beaver Brand Dutch Light Lager Beer, the best on the Market.

Paul Ruinart & Co.

Best Quality Champagne.

SAL VITÆ

The most powerful but harmless nervine tonic producing startling results, immediate and permanent, in cases of debilitated and worn-out persons, both young and old married or unmarried. Price Re. 1 per phial.

PILES TABLET.

Effects rapid and radical cure of both internal and external piles. The hemorrhoid (tumour) disappears without operation. Price Re. 1 per phial.

DIABETES TABLET.

Rapidly reduces the quantity of urine, renders the urine and blood sugar-free reduces the specific gravity, allays thirst and invigorates the system. Price Re. 1 per phial.

ASTHMA TABLET.

The best remedy for cough difficult breathing, etc., and the worst forms of Asthma. Instant relief in every dose. Per bottle of 24 tablets Re. 1.

S. C. ROY, M. A.
Manufacturing Chemist,
36, (B) Dhurrumtolla Street,
or 167/3 Cornwallis Street Calcutta.

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on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar. P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government. No. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 330, Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 1

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK for general office work knowing Typewriting. Apply personally to B. H. GANOO, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 5179

WANTED—An experienced MATRIC. GUJARATI ACCOUNTANT for Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, immediately. See the SUPERINTENDENT, Chinchpokli. 5174

WANTED.—A MANAGER for Export, Import firm, salary according to qualifications, only experienced men need apply to Box No. 1167, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5178

WANTED—CORRESPONDING CLERK, who must know accounts. Good salary and prospects. Also a CANVASSER for upcountry. Apply personally NOBLE DAIRY CO., Charni Road Junction 5175

WANTED.—A competent SALESMAN to handle Hardware and Metal lines by a big Import and Export Office. Only really capable men need apply. Terms on interview. Apply Box No. 1166, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5176

WANTED—A very competent SHORT-HAND TYPIST, Graduate preferred. Very good salary to a really competent hand, who can handle correspondence of a large Motor House independently. Apply Box No. 1165, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5172

WANTED—A competent ACCOUNTS CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1142, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5071

WANTED—A SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Ginning & Pressing Factory. Apply with testimonials and salary required to Box No. 1161, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5134

ANY WORKMEN as well clerks and thos who are desirous to proceed oversea apply personally ABDULGAFFAR KHAN 3nd Peerkhan Street, Newnagpada, Bombay. 4622

WANTED A competent Head Day BOOK CLERK and a Head HALL PORTER for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1143 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5072

WANTED.—A first class MECHANICAL ENGINEER with knowledge of electricity for an up country Weaving Mills. Those having experience in erection work need apply stating terms. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to Box No. 1151, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5108

WANTED.

WANTED—OFFICE PREMISES, on large and 3 small rooms anywhere in Fort. Rent and other particulars to be stated to Box No. 1160, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5122

WANTED—One HYDROECSTRACTOR MACHINE and a STEAM CHEST. Apply R. K. SHETH, Lakha Patel's Street, Ahmedabad. 4900

WANTED—A Cotton Spinning Mill, either in Bombay or anywhere in Bombay Presidency, consisting of 10,000 to 20,000 Spindles in good working order. Apply with full particulars and price required to Box No. 1159, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5128

WANTED.—New 150/200 Plain LOOMS; Reedspace 36 to 60 inches; with necessary preparatory machinery except engine and gearing. Forward delivery January to March shipment. Apply to Box No. 1152, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5109

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One CARGO, carrying boat 31 ft. long 7 ft. wide, built 1917. Three, crown cork filling and crowning machines in good working order. Apply VICTORIA HOTEL, Princes Dock. 5153

FOR SALE.—OXFORD HOUSE at Mussoori with 31 suites of rooms, halls, godowns, outhouses, etc., with over 4 acres of land most centrally situated on the Mall. Will now cost over 3 lakhs to build. Going cheap for quick sale. Offers to Rai Krishnaji, Esq., Apricots, Mussoorie. 5111

FOR SALE—Few NEW OVERLAND Model "4" and FORD TOURING CARS for immediate delivery with Petrol facilities at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 4851

FOR SALE—One portable STEAM-ENGINE, 10 H. P. in best condition, single cylinder. Apply to BOMANJI K. ARYA, 79 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. 5121

AUCTION SALE of Mrs. Leydon's valuable furniture, drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofa, easy chair, piano, etc., at Lamington Road, near Bradbury Mills, Byculla, TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. 5184

WHITE HIMALAYAN HONEY—Absolutely pure and white, 4 and 2 pound tins at Rs. 4/9 and 2/4. Thin shelled walnuts 10 and 5 pound baskets, Rs. 4 and 2/4, fere delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba 5031

ONE Compound jet condensing TANDEM ROPE DRIVING ENGINE, 350 I H. P. 125 lbs. steam pressure Good Condition. Apply personally to SHETH NAGINLAL MAGGANLAL, Viramgam. 4896

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—The machinery of a Cummins Patent Cotton Baling Press with its Engine and Bed Pumps, in good working order situated at Sinhind railway station. For particulars and price apply to The MANAGING AGENT, Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ltd., Bharat Buildings, Lahore. 5136

FOR SALE.—New stock of Pollock's Crude OIL ENGINES, just received per s.s. "Rinda." Buyers are requested to book their orders at once. Sole Agents (Bombay Presy.) MAJMUNDAR, SAVUR and Co., 36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 5162

FOR SALE—One tandem compound condensing high-pressure 14"; low pressure, 24' strock 24". Rope ENGINE of six gaps of 2" fly wheel 10ft. diamature with second motion lying at Khamgaon. (2) LOOSE, 18 ginns with all their parts lying at Akola. As for more particulars inquire with following ad dressy. RAMGOPAL DAUDAS RATHI Khamgaon. 4891

TO BE LET.

SPACIOUS GODOWNS and MOTOR GARAGES at Mazagaon. Apply Mrs. JEEJEEBHOY, Nesbit Hall, Nesbit Road, Bombay. 5112

TO BE LET.—A very few godowns and rooms for office in the Great Western Building in Apollo Street only. Apply JETHMAL NARANDAS & Co. Rooms Nos. 1-2-3, on second floor. 4676

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

(1) An experienced SANSKRIT TEACHER for the Matric Classes of the Rajaram High School. A Graduate will be preferred. Salary from Rs. 60 to 70 according to qualifications.
(2) An experienced CLERK for the office of Rajaram College on Rs. 40 p.m.
Apply with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY Rajaram College, Kolhapur. 5118

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT has sanctioned the appointment of a number of Laboratory Assistants in Royal Institute of Science. The pay will be 50—5/2—75 and there will be no allowance.
Candidates should have some experience in metal and wood work.
Applications and copies of testimonials should be sent to the Principal, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.

CHAS. J. J. FOX,
Principal,
Royal Institute of Science.

Royal Institute of Science,
Bombay, 24th September, 1920. 5137

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from the 1st October, 1920, the rate for tickets for admission on the Matheran Station platform is increased to annas per ticket.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 28th September, 1920. 5152

NOTICE.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS S. AND W. CO., LTD.

SALE OF ESTATES.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the entire production both ready and forward upto 31st December, 1920, of all sorts of Wastes produced at our Mills on firms to be had from the Mill Office at Parel on payment of 8 annas each. Tenders will be received by the General Manager at the Mills direct upto 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) till Saturday, the 9th October, 1920. For further particulars apply to the General Manager of the Mills, Sopari Baug Road, Parel.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.
Agents.

Bombay, 28th September, 20. 5147

THE INDO-LUSITANIA RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD.

having its registered Office at 24, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Company with the authorised capital of Rs. 5,000,000 out of which the present issue is of Rs. 2,500,000 has issued a prospectus a copy of which has been filed with the Registrar of Companies inviting subscription for shares of Rs. 10 each payable as under that is Rs. 2 on application and Rs. 3 on allotment. The said prospectus states inter alia that the chief objects are:—
Agricultural, Forest and Mineral Resources Development in British and Portuguese India. Cocoanut Industry in Goa by erecting oil, coir and button factory as well as plantation of Cocoanuts. Flooring, Roofing and wall tiles and brick works and steamship service between Goa and Bombay and other Ports.
Copies of the full prospectus and form of application can be obtained at the Office of the Company or from its

BANKERS:

THE BANCO NATIONAL ULTRA MARINO Bombay, Nova Goa or Vasco or its branches.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED,
Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Karachi, Lyallpore, Akola and Jharia.

THE KARACHI BANK LIMITED,
Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind) and Larkhana.

or

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. AMARCHAND and MANGALDAS, 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

This Notice is not to be regarded as an invitation to the public to subscribe the Shares and application will only be received on the footing of the full prospectus and in the form issued therewith.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1920. 4750

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company is convened by the Board of Directors under authority given to them under Article 56 of the Articles of Association of the said Company on the 11th day of October, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, N. U. Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort, to pass the two Special Resolutions recommended by the Directors, notice of Resolutions whereof has been given by Circular letters to all he Shareholders of the Company. All persons whose names bear on the Register of Shareholders are hereby requested to attend the Said meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
NOWROJEE EDULJEE SETHNA,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th September, 1920. 5173

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Victualling Stores and Provisions for H. M.'s Prize Ships for the period of 6 months ending 15th of April, 1921, and will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 1 p.m. of the 8th October, 1920.
Further particulars, specifications and forms will be supplied on application at the office of the Prize Steamship Section, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay.

H. DIGBY-BESTE,
Commander, R. N.,
Manager, Prize Steamship Section.

5185

WANTED.

A SMART CLERK and BILL COLLECTOR for three months with prospects of longer employment. Must be able to cycle. Pay Rs. 50 or more according to qualification.
Apply to undersigned.

(Sd.) DINSHAH D. KHAMBATTA,
Lieut.-Col.,
Chairman, M. C.

5171 Poona Suburban Municipality.

THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED,

CARS are available for Bandra Feast, Nasik Pilgrimmage and Poona Races from Bombay and back.
Cars are supplied on weekly and monthly contracts at reasonable rates and reduced rate to Shareholders.
For particulars apply to Messrs. SHAW & Co., Managing Agents, The Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service, Limited, 315, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 4889, or Garage at Jetha Street, Lamington Road. 5142

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

FROM the 1st October, 1920, Intermediate Class passengers will not be booked at the City Booking Offices in Bombay and Poona by the Nos. 19 Down and 22 Up and 41 Down and 42 Up Poona Express trains.
Such passengers will be booked only at the Booking Offices at Victoria Terminus and Poona Stations respectively, and to and from Bombay and Poona only, and not to or from an Intermediate Station.
2. Intermediate class passengers by the Nos. 9 Down and 10 Up Madras Mail trains will also not be booked at the City Booking Offices in Bombay and Poona.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th September, 1920. 5093

NOTICE.

TO BE FARMED FOR 3 OR MORE YEARS FROM 1ST NOVEMBER, 1920.

RIGHT of removal of Gypsum (Selenite) yielding plaster of Paris, and Calcite, and white, red and yellow earth (Ochres) suitable for pottery, paints, &c., within the limits of the Nawanagar State. Apply stating terms not later than the 20th October, 1920 to.

G. B. DESAI,
Revenue Secretary,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

Jamnagar, 15th Sept., 1920. 5049

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. SAMUEL ARGON and JACOB JOSEPH, both of Bombay Jew Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to another of our client their property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.
All persons having or claiming any estate right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to or upon or in respect of said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay and also to the undersigned at their office at Nos. 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale shall be completed without any reference to such claim or claims, (if any), as may not have been received before the expiry of the above time and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground with the messuage and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lalbag, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 374 square yards or thereabouts bearing Improvement Trust Plot No. 35, Lalbag and bearing New Survey No. Ward No. 593 (2) and Street No. 1A and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Manamohandas, on the South by the Plot of Ebrahim Chand, on the West by the service passage and on the East by the Government Road.
Dated this 28th day of September, 1920.

SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5169

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF CAPTAIN ROY THORN HILL SWEET ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenomed deceased, Roy Thornhill Sweet, late of Poole in the County of Dorset, England, Captain in the 2/7th Gurkha Rifles, European, deceased, who died of disease on active service at Yosgad, in Asia Minor, on the 21st October, 1918 and Letters of Administration with a copy of the Will annexed of whose estate, having effect throughout the whole of British India were granted on the 4th September, 1920, to Norman William Faith, Esqr. one of the duly constituted attorneys of Kate Audain Sweet, widow, mother of the said deceased, and universal legatee named in the will of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator, at the office of Messrs. King, King and Co. King's Buildings, Bombay, within one calendar month from date hereof, at the expiration of which time, the Administrator will hand over the asse's to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice

Dated this 8th day of September, 1920.
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for the
4762 Administrator.

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF REGINALD JOHN MC INTYRE ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of the above named Reginald John Mc Intyre of No. 59, Hastings Street, in the County of Durham, late a Lieutenant in His Majesty's Highland Light Infantry, European, deceased, who was killed in Mesopotamia, on or about the 25th October, 1918, and Letters of Administration with a copy of the Will annexed of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay, were granted on the 4th day of September, 1920, to Norman William Faith, Esquire, one of the duly constituted attorneys of Emily Mc Intyre (wife of John Mc Intyre) mother of the said deceased the aniversal legatee named in the said will, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator, at the office of Messrs. King, King and Co., King's Buildings, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 8th day of September, 1920.
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for the Administrator.
4763

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
20, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, THE 1ST OCTOBER, 1920, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW FRIDAY the 1st day of Oct. 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Show Rooms, in Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummum Street (where the kit has been removed for sale), very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, ice chest, rich glass, porcelain-platedware, table cutlery, tapestry, upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, marble and plain top tables, teapoys, handsome cabinets, rich carpets, sweet-toned cottage piano, Chubb's and Harichand's large size safes, D. C. current electric ceiling fans, bedsteads, handsome almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, Bohemian glass electric gas chandeliers, bedroom chest of drawers, lady's writing tables, crockery, glassware, rich platedware, French safe, copper and aluminium utensils, full plate 10 by 8 Thornton Pickard Ruby camera with Dallmeyer's lense stand etc. in case, etc., etc.
The property of W. Hagerton, Esq., and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th September, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 CASES AND 23 CASKS ANELINE AND SULPHUR COLOURS.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th Sept. at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of concerned:—
15 cases Congo red each of 200 lbs.
5 casks Direct Black each of about 250 to 300 lbs.
4 casks Alizerine Orange.
1 cask Sulphur Yellow.
1 cask Sulphur Brown No. 1 about 350 lbs.
3 casks Sulphur Olive about 300 to 400 lbs.
3 casks Green Kristles about 250 lbs.
3 casks Sulphur Brown No. 2 about 250 to 300 lbs.
1 cask Sulphur dip Black about 250 lbs.
5 casks Sulphur Black about 250 to 300 lbs.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th September, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.
Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with sections 55 & 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Pulbic Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY the 30th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of the bags of cotton seeds, bags of wheat, bags of rice, bags of rapeseeds, bags of hirda, bags of jawari, bags of toor, bags of linseed, bags of tillseed, bags of husk, empty wooden casks, bundles of gunny bags, bales of F P cotton, bales of twist, bales of C P goods, empty gas cylinders, bundles of iron bars, bundles of jogree, bags of sugar, casks of oil, loose iron blocks, empty iron drums, cases of iron locks, bags of sweeping grain, etc., etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of the sale and in special lots if the auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within ten days of the sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 30th September, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 10, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 821.

WEEKLY SALE.
TO-DAY AT 2-30 P., (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE of household Furniture, Sundry Articles, insolvents' tools of watch making, Bicycles, Motor Car Carriages, Horses etc.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 4th October 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Room No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—
Furniture such as drawing room suites mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy, teapoys, cupboards, sideboards book stands, etc., etc.
By the order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Bar-at-law, the guardian of the minor Jusab Haji Moosa.
Writing table, cupboard, mehta boxes, velvet lined sofa, wearing apparels of silk, cotton copper and brass utensils, etc., etc.
By the order of the offices concerned.
24 cases Gouda Eye brand cheese.
17 cases baking powders.
2 cases atol mouthwash.
1 case cigarettes.
4 hanging Electric Fans.
1,200 cwts mica.
On account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Narbheram Dayashanker Dave who bought the goods on 23rd August, 1920.
46 bags Chiraten powder.
Kenneth Mac I Kemp, Esq., the official Assignee and the Assignee of the issue and effects of Edward Wilson, an insolvent Carpenter benches, one wheel cutting lathe with drill machine, one policing machine, one grinding machine, vices, old files, set of drawing materials, small lot of clock and match materials, clock-maker tablel with tools, glass drawers, show cases small cupboards, etc., etc.
100 tins of Red oxide colour.
On account and risk of Noble perfumery company.
50,000 pieces bottles caps.
The furniture of an European Gentleman.
Cupboard, card table, carpet, commode, washing table, etc., etc.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
Sale of horses and carriages.
A Ford motor car, Bosch magneto 5 seaters in good running order.
One Wolsely Sideley motor car in good running order.
Posts with Loops, Panels, Rails, King Pos's, Window, Doors, Tie beams, Rafters Saw bench with cutters, etc., etc.

By the order of Messrs. W. Palliser and Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th October, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Omiar Foundery, Love Lane, Cross Lane, Byculla, the following of various sizes. Posts with loops, Panels, Rails finished king posts, king post trusses without struts, windows, doors, tie-beams, principal rafters, batteries, plank P. T. and G. scantlings short length, check frames, J. W. Trussels, and saw bench with cutter.
A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th Sept. 1920.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

AUCTION SALE OF CARVED FURNITURE, PIANO, ETC.
BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at their Room No. 23, Churchgate Street, beside the Mongini Brothers.
SALE ON 2ND OCTOBER, 1920, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)
Furniture such as:—
Carved teapoy.
Carved screen.
Carved boxes.
Cigarette cases.
Tables bowls
Piano.
Sofa, cabinet, carpet, fan, etc., etc.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY.
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 30th Sept. 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

WEEKLY SALE.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 1st October, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, the following:—
On account of the concerned:—
1 "Rudge Multi" Motor Cycle with side car, 4¼ B.H.P., recently overhauled in good condition.
1 Motor Cycle, A.J.S., Solo Mount, 2¼ B.H.P. Cycles can be seen at the Auctioneer's Sale Rooms.
On account of the concerned:—
1 "Premier" Motor Cycle car four wheels, tween cylinder air casting engine, complete with accessories. Car can be seen between 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the Veterinary and Pharmacy and Surgical Hall, Girgaum Back Road.
On account of the concerned:—
C and J 5985 Bombay—3 cases Lysol, 3, 7 and 16 oz. bottles.
Miscellaneous:—Baby's craddles, perambulator, child's iron cots, military tents, saddles, table fan, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th September, 1920.

SILK SUITING CLOTH
For one suit at Rs. 12, 20, 28, and 40
LADIES' STOCKING
of Mercerised Silk at Rs. 21 per doz.
KHAKI CYCLING HOSE
of cotton at Rs. 12 and 18 per do.
PLAIN BENARSI SARI
5 yds. × 44 ins.
of Fine and Superior quality at Rs. 85
Shri Krishna & Co.,
Gai Ghat, BENARES CITY.

FRESH STOCK
Received of. Primus and Optens Stoves. Dr. Mallick Patent Ic-Mic Cook, criterion and enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves, Electric Stoves and Irons.
D.D. Deshvatti & Co.,
275, Hornby Road.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 30TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

M J 363-20—Little and Co, Elsie Watson v Harry Moorhouse Marriott Watson.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

941-17—Payne and Co, The Advocate-General of Pombay v Yusuffally Ibrahimji and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Little and Co, Part heard.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

C C 1753-19—Daph F and D, Ranchhoddas Motibhai v Sookhlal Monji a firm, Purnanand and Club.

FOR CONSENT ORDER.

413-18—Motichand and D, Tyabally Abdullaly Haveliwalla v Abdulali Karimbhai Haveliwalla and ors, Khandvalla & Co, Edg G W and Co, Moti and Devi.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1287-19—Jehangir M and S, Dagdooba Rangooba Ghaty v Kapurchand Pratap and ors, Matubhai J and M, Part heard.

SHORT CAUSES

1358-20—Craigie B and C, Luis Dreyfus and Co a firm v Herji Shivji a firm, Mans H M and Co.
1576-20—Dharamsi and Co, Khumaji Gujaji and Co a firm v Shankar Pandurang Chowdhari and ors.
1762-20—Wadia G and Co, Thakersidas Shivrajmal a firm v Rahimtulla Alibhai Khushal, M B Chothia.
2034-20—Wadia G and Co, Joseph Reymud v J Reuben, Daptary P and D.
2059-20—N C Dalal, Jobanmal Sarupchand a firm v Sakrabhai Motilal, Motichand and D.
1936-20—Dubash and Co, Merwan Khudabux Irani v Narsidas Gangji Popat, In person.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

1465-19—Bhai K and G, Desai Venichand Rajpal and ors v Lukhmichand Maneckchand, Edgelow G W and Co, As per J O 3-9-20.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1995-18—Khandvalla and Co, Narrotamdas Ranchoddas a firm v Nandlal Brijvallabhdas a firm.
259-19—Mulla and M, Pirosha Sorabji Gazdar v Jugshibhai Visram and Co a firm, Merwanji K and Co.
1614-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chhotalal Shamaldas a firm v Bejnath Ramchandra, Little and Co.
1644-20—Madhowji K and Ch, J Burjorji and Co a firm v Noormahomed Hussein and Co a firm, Merwanji K and Co.
1217-19—Jamsedji R and D, Kishandas Dwarkadas and Co a firm v Vithaldas Bhugwandas and Co a firm, Mulla and M.
571-19—Jamsedji R and D, Sha Chaganlal Premchand v Mathuradas Morarji, M B Chothia.
1377-19—Amarchand and M, Gordhandas Kallianji v C K Gandy a firm, Mehta D and Co.
631-20—Pateli and Ez, Mahomedally Admani v Memon Abubakar Moosa, Merwanji K and Co.
1421-19—Bhimji and Co, Mathuradas Morarji v Narandas Dwarkadas a firm, Mehta L and Co.
1180-19—Sham M and H, Parbhudas Surchand v Haji Karim Noormahomed a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.
1216-19—Jam R and D, Sha Premchand Chaganlal a firm v C Nagardas Manilal a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

Dr. BATLIWALA'S MEDICINES.

AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS IN INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS. For all kinds of fevers Malaria, Infl... ague, etc. Price Rs. 1-2 each.
...LIWALA'S BALAMRIT. for Weak Children and thin adults. Tonic, As. 10 each.
BATLIWALA'S (CURE-ALL) BALM—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache, etc. As 9 each.
BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE—Tablets one grain each in Bottles of hundred. Rs. 1-4 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS—for pale and anaemic people. An aphrodisiac Rs. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S (DIARRHOEA MIXTURE—for dysentery and diarrhoea and for Cholera. Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE Tablets two grains each. Rs. 1-12.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER. As 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for all kinds of itches, Dhobi. etc, etc. As 6 each,
Sold everywhere in India and also by
Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO.,
Warli, Laboratory, Bombay. H
Telegraphic Address:—
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Zammam, Street,

BOMBAY.

39.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 28th.

Futures at New York Oct.	15.00
,, ,, ,, Jan.	21.70
,, ,, ,, Mar.	21.30

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 28th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	16.90
Jan.	16.42
Mar.	16.17
May	15.92

London, 28

Calcutta Linseed £41/5 Sept. Oct. Sellers. Firm

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 27th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	23,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	2,00
,, ,, to Continent	22,000
Futures at New York Oct.	23.65
,, ,, ,, Jan.	20.80
,, ,, ,, Mar.	20.40
Week	
Spot Cotton at New York	28 00
,, Orleans	24.00
Future at New Orleans Oct.	21.77
,, Jan.	19.74
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8
Demand Bills	3 49.00
Silver Commercial Bars	
U. S. Mined Refined	99½
Do. Foreign	93

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 28th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's prices.
Sept.	
Oct.	16.92
Nov.	16.48
Dec.	16.50
Jan.	16.30
Feb.	
Mar.	16.08
April	15.75
May	
June	15.15
July	
Aug.	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 27th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62lb. Quoted	94
Australian—61lbs. Paid	96

SHARES.

	Ex. Divd.
Chartered Bank	£71
Hongkong Bank	£118
National Bank	£62

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Sept.-Oct.	£34½
Rapeseed Yellow Cuzrrat, 416 lbs, ex-Ship Sept.-Oct.	£31½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct Sellers	£32½
Rapeseed Yellow cownpore Quoted.	33½
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct.	£42½
Tone of Linseed :—Firm.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Jan. Feb. Paid	£35½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct. Firm Paid Buyers	£15½
Toria Rapeseed.—Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£35½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Sellers	72
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Sept.-Oct. Sellers	73/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Sept.-Oct. Sellers	74

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£106½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£98
Copper Brazers	165
Yellow Metals	18
Hard Spelter	35
Corrugulated Sheets	£46

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris...Francs.	52.48

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 27th.

Founding Loan 4%	68½
Victory Bonds 4%	£74 7/8
War Loan 5%	£84½
Consols 2½%	46
Rupee Paper 5½%	63½
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	52
Government Securities 3 %	44

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec Sellers	1/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Octo Sellers	1/8½
Tone :—Firm only moderate business.	

London, Sept. 27th

Bonds 5%	54
Bar Silver Spot	59 3/8
,, 2 months hence	59 1/4

Closing Tone of Silver: Continental selling forward Quiet

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.

Discount Bank Bill 3 m/st.	7
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/ss.	7
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	7 1/8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	117/11
Interest day to day loans	5 1/4
,, 7 days market loans	5 3/4

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool. Sept 27th.

Months	To-day's price.
Sept.	18.09
Oct.	17.71
Nov.	17.41
Dec.	17.28
Jan.	17.01
Feb.	16.84
Mar.	16.67
April.	16.59
May	16.40
June	16.26
July	16.11
Aug.	15.95

Tone :—. Easier

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Sept. 27th.

M.G. Bengal Good	8.25
,, ,, Fully Good	9.00
,, ,, Fine	9.50
No 1 Oomra Good	13.50
,, ,, Fully Good	14.50
,, ,, Fine	15.10
Broach Good M.G.	16.85
,, ,, Fully Good	16.85
,, ,, Fine	17.85
Broach Good	8.07
,, ,, Fully Good	8.82
,, Fine	9.32

Liverpool. Sept. 27th;

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	450
,, ,, Imports	..
Mid. Americans Spot	27.58
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	59 00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) Oct. 21.75 / Jan. 22.50 / Mar. / Oct. / Jan.	26.85 / 21.72 / 21.70 / 20.50 / 21.02
New Orleans 10 a.m.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Sept. 29.

Our market for ready cotton was steady with a moderate demand at prices unchanged since yesterday.

As for forward business—Southerns opened in the Marwadi Bazar at Rs. 417, and closed at Rs. 414. At Colaba it opened at Rs. 413 and closed at Rs. 411.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.
M.G. Bengal	—	245	220	200
M.G. Ind Punjab	—	245	220	200
M.G Oomra No. 3	320	285	245	—
Central P. No. 1	400	365	325	—
Do. No. 2	360	325	285	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 28th Sept. 1920.

Cotton	3,081 Bales
Wheat	9,250 Cwts.
Linseed	7,394 ,,
Rape, etc.	4,652 ,,
Gingellyseed	540 ,,
Poppyseed	158 ,,
Groundnuts	67
Casterseed	4,776 ,,
Rice	90,038 ,,
Myrabollams	885 ,,
Cottonseed	10,969 ,,
Mowraseed	1,895 ,,
Gram	5,666 ,,
Juwar	2,248 ,,
Masur	Nil
Barley	1,794 ,,
Bajree	5,116 ,,
Coal	3,095 Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Sept. 29.

REPORT.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 24/11
Bar Silver ready Rs 110/4

EXCHANGE

T T on London 1/19½ B C
D D on London 1/9-5/8 B C
3 M/st D A 1/10½ nominal.
T T on Japan Rs. 165.
60 D/st D P Rs. 157.
American Cross Rate S 3.50-3/8.
London Silver spot D 59/6.
London Silver forward D 59/2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 80
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22 98/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 73.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 93
3½ per cent Paper 58.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated 66.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated 66.
5 per cent Municipal long dated 65.
4 per cent Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 65.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was weak on account of bulls unloading their holdings.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd Advance 2700; By Cotton 1165; By Dyeing 3155; Century 1005; Cent India 5240; Colaba Land 2690; Coorla 3000; Crescent 637/8; Currimbhoy 1240; David 1667/8; Fazulbhoy 1822/8; Fainly 1215; Ind Bleaching 220; Ind Malwa 570; Kastoorchand 2000; Kohinoor 3625; New Great 890; New City 860 xd; Pearls 1180; Phoenix 990; Shapurji 397/8; Simplex 842/8 xrt; Swan 1210; Swadeshi 4950; Tata Mill 2280.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 835; By Burma 695; By Burma N I 235 pr; Bt Burma Petrol 18/8; By Tramway 830; By Steam 479; Ind Cement 400; Katni Ord 245; Katni Defd 1240; New India Ins 6/8 pr; Shivrajpur 41; Tata Ord 142/8 xd; Tata Defd 800; Tata Hydro 1000; Tata Oil 265; Tata Bank 30; Scindia Steam 1 dis.

THE WEATHER

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 29th September, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal and day temperature is above the average throughout; Hissar records a maximum of 105 deg. F. Night temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear and the air is much drier than usual. Day temperature is moderately above normal except at Allahabad, and rose to 103 deg. F. at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in Rajputana with the exception of Bikaner and in upper Sind. Day temperature is moderately above normal in Rajputana Bikaner recording a maximum of 106 deg. F.; night temperature is in excess in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in Central India West and north Gujarat. Day temperature is above the average except along the Kathiawar coast; Deesa records a maximum of 104 deg. F.; night temperature is in slight excess in Central India West, south Gujarat and east Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in Berar and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity continues below normal at most stations. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable excess; at Akola it rose above 101 deg. F.; night temperature is in excess at Khandwa, but is in defect at Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 3.33in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Bombay; night temperature is slightly above the average except at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Ahmednagar reports 0.14in. of rain, Poona 2.27 in., Bijapur 0.32in. and Belgaum 0.22in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in Hyderabad. Day temperature is generally above the average; night temperature is in excess at Aurangabad, but is in defect at Poona.

General Remarks. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and the Bombay Deccan and local in the south Konkan and southeast Madras. The falls have been heavy on the west coast and at Poona; Cochin reports 3.84 in., Trivandrum 3.01in. and Mormugao 3.33in. Day temperature remains generally high except in the southern half of the Peninsula. The air is much drier than usual over the greater part of northern and central India. Conditions appear unsettled in the southeast Arabian Sea. A western disturbance is affecting the weather in the extreme north.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall appears probable on the west coast and in Mysore. A few thunderstorms may occur in the north Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 28th September, 1920.

The storm is becoming feeble and crossing the coast between Barisal and the Saugor Island. The monsoon has been less active in the Peninsula. A western disturbance is approaching the extreme north of India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, south Bengal and the Madras Deccan, and local in the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and southwest Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bihar and Orissa, the Northwest Frontier Province, the Konkan, Mysore and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are :—Mergui one and a half inches; Kyaukpyu five; Akyab six; Mandalay one and a half; Monywa three-quarters; Narayanganj, Balasore one and a half; Naya Dumka one; Drosh a half; Gulbarga three-quarters; Kurnool one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY THE 29th SEPT. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 hrs.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st June to date	Rainfall Depar. since
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	89.2	74	3	87	0	—0.01
Do. (28th)	94	1	3	5	81	0	—0.01
Jask	92	6	76	4	87	0	—0.08
Muskat	91	3	79	9	74	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—							
Multan	101	77	5	8	55	3.30	—2.52
Rawalpindi	91	7	71	5	49	10 46	—9.23
Lahore	102	77	5	2	46	7.32	—7.36
Risali	103	4	72	2	34	4.46	—6.28
Ambala	102	3	71	8	61	12 38	—11.28
Delhi	101	97	6	4	36	20.90	—2.09
UNITED PROVINCES.							
Agra	103	5	77	2	37	20.91	—2.39
Mainpuri	101	4	71	2	44	20.11	—2.64
Jhansi	102	6	74	0	58	19.00	—13.73
Cawnpore	98	8	74	3	55	20.06	—11.66
Allahabad	93	5	73	3	68	33.01	+0.45
SIND & RAJPUTANA.							
Jacobabad	104	3	73	2	43	1.46	—0.72
Karachi	85	3	78	0	73	0.58	—5.34
Alwar	98	8	51	1	45	20.46	+2.56
Jaipur	103	6	74	0	42	23.43	+7.30
Kotah	102	6	74	8	56	31.16	—3.06
Mount Abu	84	0	69	4	55	33.35	—12.11
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—							
Bhuj	93	1	74	8	81	10.40	—3.03
Dwarka	89	5	79	1	83	10.06	—3.51
Veraval	84	1	77	1	85	19 35	+1.96
Rajkot	97	1	75	9	79	19 19	—5 84
Bhavnagar Para	100	2	77	4	73	20.93	—0.95
Surat	93	5	78	3	79	26.93	—11.80
Ahmedabad	102	3	79	4	71	19.16	—9.03
Deesa	103	9	78	4	55	13.69	—8.44
Baroach	99	7	72	0	45	27.56	+1.33
Indore	95	1	73	3	68	34.00	+4.47
CENTRAL PROVINCES.							
Jubbulpore	93	9	69	5	68	30.74	+18.87
Saugor	95	8	71	4	50	34.40	—6.34
Hoshangabad	94	2	78	0	85	31.73	—12.22
Khandwa	98	3	76	8	70	22.81	—3 79
Akola	101	5	74	5	61	10.47	—15 81
Amraoti	99	0	75	5	71	15.84	—14.92
Nagpur	97	5	72	5	59	27.18	—15.96
Chanda	96	8	74	0	61	28.32	—18 36
Raipur	94	0	72	0	79	33.98	—10 05
KONKAN—							
Bombay	89	0	79	5	86	30.39	—28.56
Ratnagiri	86	5	75	3	79	0.74	59.86	—33 55
Mormugoa	85	1	75	3	84	3.33	70.07	—13 54
Karwar	86	7	78	0	95	0.06	75.88	—23.64
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon	95	8	72	5	71	—	9.09	—9.49
Ahmednagar	92	1	70	5	70	0.14	8.48	—8.65
Poona	88	1	65	1	87	2.27	9.90	—11.10
Sholapur	94	0	71	3	75	..	11.73	—1 44
Bijapur	90	6	73	0	81	0.32	32 48	—8.64
Belgaum	85	1	66	7	13	0.22	47.26	—16.78
Aurangabad	94	3	74	0	51	..	23 57	—9.43
Hissamabad (Hadr)	94	8	74	2	46	—	15.08	
Hyderabad								
MALABAR & CEYLON—								
Mangalore						0.12	10789	
Calicut	85	2	76	5	94	3.24	10873	+16 76
Cochin	86	6	73	4	87	0.11	84 82	+18.89
Colombo	89	6	75	3	87	..	21.99	+1.62
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR & MYSORE—								
Masulipatam	97	3	78	2	72	..	15.65	—7 49
Bellary	91	1	75	1	65	..	9 44	—2.26
Cuddapha	96	0	78	8	67	..	14.89	—2.88
Madras	90	8	78	6	65	..	5 26	—10.20
Bangalore	86	3	66	9	80	..	16.66	—2.43
Coimbatore	92	7	71	3	67	..	4 49	—1.24
Trichinopoly	97	2	75	8	80	0.37	9.76	—0.76
Negapatam	94	4	77	3	78	0.11	9.2	—0.71

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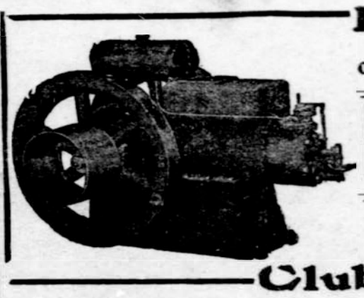

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SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Sill.
	Sept	h. m.	ft. in	Sept	in. m.	ft in
Wed.	29	m 11 43	27 11	29	m 5 34	16 10
					m 5 54a	15 1
Thu.	30	m 0 18	28 9	30	m 6 12	17 1
	Oct.	0 39a	27 11	Oct.	m 6 30a	14 1
Fri.	1	m 1 0	28 9	1	m 6 52	17
		1 0a	27 7		7 8a	14 14
Sat.	2	m 1 44	28 6	2	m 7 58	18 1
		1 43a	27 1		7 48a	15 1
Sun.	3	m 2 30	27 11	3	m 8 24	19 6
		2 29a	26 8		8 37a	19 1
Mon.	4	m 3 24	27 3	4	m 9 30	19 8
		3 22a	25 5		9 3a	17 8
Tues	5	m 4 30	26 6	5	m 11 5	20 1
		4 37a	24 9		10 55a	17 11

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting in connection with postal and telegraphic strike, Shantaram's Chawl, 6-30 p.m.

Public preliminary meeting of Mandvi Ward Citizens to start "Shri Mandvi Rashtriya Kelavani Mandal, Masjid Bander Road, 5 p.m.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

The National Spinning and Weaving and Hosiery Mills, Ltd. Statutory Meeting, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.

Adjourned Meeting of the Reception Committee of the 4th Students' Convention, Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.

Combined Scout display, Y.M.E.S. premises, Kandewadi, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, October 1.

Mrs. Annie Besant's Birthday Celebration—Public Meeting at the Morarji Gokaldas Hall, Cavel Street, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

DEATH.

KHARAS.—Bai Goolbanoo, daughter of Rustomji Framji Kharas, aged 28. Died last evening. Funeral to-day, at 9 a.m. (S. T.). At Colaba, near the Railway Station.

MAIL NOTICE.

The mail steamer Nellore with the outward Mails of the 16th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Monday next.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Tenshin Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday.).

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths in Bombay on Tuesday was 114, as against 144 on the corresponding day last year and 682 in 1918.

LEGION OF FRONTIERSMEN.

Captain Pereira, 82 Chowpatty, Bombay, has been appointed the organising officer in India for the London Legion of Frontiersmen. Officers that have seen Active Service and are anxious to join the Legion are requested to apply to that officer in writing.

ROSARY CHURCH, MAZAGON.

The titular feast of our Lady of the Rosary will be celebrated by Solemn vespers on Saturday next followed on Sunday by Pontifical High Mass, Sermon by His Grace Dr. A. Goudier S. J. and Solemn benediction at 9 a.m. Low Masses at 5-30, 6-30, 7, and 7-30 a.m.

BOMBAY ZIONIST ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Association an address will be delivered by Mr. D. S. Ezekiel on "Aspects of Communal Unity and Zionism" at Sir Jacob Sassoon School Hall on the 4th October at 3-45 p.m. Mr. S. M. Coben will preside on the occasion.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The Bombay Office of the National Bank of India has received telegraphic advice from their Head Office that the net profit of the Bank for the half year, including the sum brought forward amounts to £387,366. Out of this sum the Directors have decided to pay a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum equal to £1-5-0 per share, such dividend to be paid on 23rd September. The sum of £237,366 has been carried forward to the next half year.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 28th Sept. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m 4 p. m., and 10 p.m		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.771	Inches
Temperature of Air	83 2	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79 3	"
Dew Point	77.8	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.841	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	8.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	89.0	"
minimum do.	79.0	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE.	NE, NW, NE
Movement of Wind	125	Miles
Fall of Rain	0.00	Inches
Total fall during month	4.05	"
Do. do. year	40 71	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th	0.00	"

BANAJI'S TUTORIAL COMMERCIAL CLASS.

LONDON CHAMBER EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Senior Commercial Examinations were held in Bombay in May last under the auspices of the Bombay Government and from the above Institute candidates have secured 68 certificates out of which 20 are with Distinction and Honours.

Bookkeeping and Accountancy (Senior Grade) Distinction:—S. T. Ajgaonker, A. M. Bhatt, D. G. Deshpande, G. N. Lotilkar R. B. Mallabour, D. G. Worty, (private) S. Md. Alli. (Pass Class) B. S. Abhyanker P. S. Bhagwat, B. B. Desai, N. Divekar, C. M. Gotla A. M. Khoja, P. A. Laskari, M. D. Bhat, K. R. Mudakatta, A. K. Mukerji, G. M. Nadkarni, S. A. Navalker, N. S. Nilavar, J. Pereira, V. B. Puthli, N. P. Shroff, K. S. Vinekar, A. S. Wagle, (private) M. DeSa, Gilani Ahmed Shah, B. S. Karnick, L. D. Kulkerney, N. B. Vatcha.

Banking and Currency (Senior Garde): S. T. Ajgaonker, I. P. Daftari, V. B. Puthli.

Commercial and Industrial Law (Senior Grade):—J. R. Chaivalla G. S. Giri, V. Limaye, G. N. Lotilikar, J. B. Mukerji, D. B. Pinglay.

Methods and Machinery of Business (Senior), Distinction:—S. T. Ajgaonker, P. S. Bhagwat, A. M. Bhatt, N. P. Billimoria, J. Chaiwalla, V. N. Limaye, G. N. Lotilikar, K. R. Mudakatta, M. V. Muzumdar, D. B. Pinglay, N. P. Shroff, Kadri Subano, (private) M. DeSa. (Pass Class) D. B. Cardmaster, N. N. Dalles, D. N. Deshpande D. S. Giri, C. M. Gotla, R. P. Kabadi, A. M. Khamji, P. A. Lashkari, M. F. Mehta, B. A. Mistry, J. Mukerji, V. B. Pitale, N. Sheriff, L. Tambane, (private) M. P. Ghandy, Gilani Ahmed Shah, Sayed Mohamed.

ALL-INDIA ULEMAS' CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 29.

The next All-India Ulemas Conference will take place at Delhi on 19th, 20th and 21st November 1920 under the presidency of Maulana Mahmad Hasan. A reception committee with Hakim Ajmal Khan as its Chairman has been formed. Other necessary arrangements are also in progress.

ADVANCE SWADESHI!

BOMBAY HANDLOOM WEAVERS' UNION.

On Tuesday night a meeting of the handloom weavers of Bombay was held at Madanpura under the presidentship of Mr. Abdul Sakhoor Messrs. Anantharam Vaikuntram, Haji Mahamad and Munshi Vall Mulla explained to the weavers the objects of the meetings and said the time had come to develop their industry, and there was a great necessity for the formation of a Union to have a concerted action. So with the object of encouraging fraternity among weavers, of developing the hand-loom weaving industry and also of starting a hand loom weaving school and a library, a Union was formed with the following members as members of the Managing Committee:

Mr. Abdul Sakoor (President), Messrs. Anantharam Vaikuntaram Munshi Valli Ulla and Baboo (Hon. Secretaries), and Messrs. Rajabali Muhaledar, Khavlati, H. Mahawad, Edoo Sait, Gunny Sait, and Mowlla Sait. Most of those present it are interested in this industry, and it is fervently hoped that this industry under the fostering care of the Union will develop to a great extent. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

The following are the extracts taken from the annual report for the year 1919 of the Bombay Native General Library presented at its annual general meeting held in September 27, 1920:—

On the 31st December 1919 there were on the roll 41 Life Members; 35 First Class Members; 82 Second Class Members; and 628 Subscribers; making in all 786 Members and Subscribers, which compared with the figures of the previous year shows that there was an increase of 4 Second Class Members and a decrease of 1 Life Member, 1 First Class Member and 41 Subscribers.

Of these 786 Members and Subscribers 345 were Parsis; 386 Hindus; 35 Christians; 15 Mahomedans; and 5 Jews; as shown by the following Classification:

The total receipts realised from various sources, amounted to Rs. 6,644-15-0 to which may be added Rs. 3,000 received from the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charity Funds as a grant-in-aid towards the expenses of the Library making in all Rs. 10,244-15-0. The total payments including Rs. 2,745-5-9 spent on account of rent and other incidental expenses of the Library and the Reading Room amounted to Rs. 9,410-2-11 which leaves a balance of Rs. 834-12-1 to be carried forward to the next year. In reality, however, there is a deficit, as a sum of Rs. 860 for rent and Rs. 894-14-0 for price of periodicals remained to be paid partly as the landlord of the premises did not receive the cheques for rent and partly because there was no cash available at the Bank. These two sums will be paid in the next following year (1920) leaving a real deficit in the accounts of 1919 of Rs. 920-1-11. This deficit is proposed to be met by voluntary contributions from the Managing Committee.

The Managing Committee wish it to be distinctly understood that the Library is now working at a loss. The Expenses of the Library are kept at the lowest level but the receipts have so fallen off on account of members resigning and by reason of bad debts that it is found impossible to make both ends meet. The Committee appeal most earnestly to all members and subscribers to help the Library in its hours of need. There is no saying how long the new building will take to build—the Library in the meanwhile cannot carry on without funds. Members and Subscribers are therefore requested to be prompt in paying their subscriptions and to aid the Library, whenever possible by voluntary contributions. Any sum will be gratefully received. Committee also appeal to the larger public outside the Library who do not belong to it to come forward and help this deserving institution by donations and by becoming its members.

On the 1st January 1919 there was an outstanding of Rs. 952 out of which Rs. 530-2-0 were recovered during the year 1919 and Rs. 243-6-0 were written off as irrecoverable, and the balance Rs. 178-8-0 has been held over for recovery in 1920.

The amount of bad debts is being brought under control and every possible endeavour is being made to effect the recovery of the balance due. The Committee carefully revised the list of Bad Debts and resolved to write off Rs. 243-6-0 which amount was found to be irrecoverable. It is made up of Rs. 72 due by First Class; Rs. 51 by Second Class Members; and Rs. 120-6-0 by subscribers.

There were in all 62 defaults of whom 5 died; 16 dispute payment; 15 persons could not be traced; 16 refuse payment on various pretexts; 3 have gone up country; 4 object to payment on account of increased fees; 2 evaded payment and one has gone to jail.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"THE PRODIGAL LIAR."

William Desmond, in "The Prodigal Liar" his latest picture made by Jesse D. Hampton and released through Exhibitors Mutual, wears chaps and six shooters, posing as a real Western desperado in order to furnish "romance and adventure" for a young girl from New England, who imagines the West as country infested with dashing and picturesque bad men.

The beautiful and unsophisticated maiden is hoaxed by the spurious out-law, who enlists her sympathy by the lurid tales of his alleged wild career. He claims to be a victim of "aphasia" caused by a blow on the head and says that he is not responsible for his lawless deeds.

Romance gets a toe-hold on the situation and Percival Montgomery Edwards (otherwise "Monte") finds himself in love with Hope Deering, the romantic girl. Hope, too, is fascinated by the outlaw, as she believes him, and determines to cure him of his "Aphasia" by putting another dent in his head with a rock. She was put up to this entirely original "Operation" by her uncle, a friend of Monte's, who concocted this practical joke on Monte in return for one Monte had put over on him.

The innocent Delilah "beaned" her hero with a rock, only to be captured by a real desperado and carried away by him in a wild flight on horseback, pursued by the Sheriff's posse. Her "hero" proved a real hero by rescuing her from the outlaw's clutches, although he also proved to be the "Prodigal Liar" who lied himself blue in the face in order to furnish her with "romance and adventures."

VRIETY BY THE WARING COY.

Last night at the Excelsior the Waring Company provided a change by putting on three one-act comedies with small doses of variety. The first was "My Tailor" which was more than a trifle unintresting but in the next "The Girl" which was entrusted to Messrs. Quartermaine, Jolley and Christian Morrow a fair amount of amusement was produced. The last "Delicate Ground" was perhaps the best as it almost contained a plot and the parts were more suitable to Messrs. Hulse and Vosper and Miss Edith Smith than to others. Miss Shervin in quite "Frenchy" talk recited Alphouse" a piece extolling the virtues of Mr. Thomas Atkins in France and Mr. Jolley proved by two encores that he has a voice of no mean merit. Special attention is invited to the last piece to be staged by this Company on Saturday and Sunday "A Marriage of Convenience" which is quite one of the best in their repertoire.

Y. M. C. A. TRAGEDY.

NO FOUL GAME?

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, resumed the adjourned inquiry at the Coroner's Court, Bombay, yesterday, touching the death of Clarence Vint, aged about 23, who was found dead in his room in the Procter Branch of the Y. M. C. A. at 7 30 p.m. on the 24th instant with a gun shot wound in his chest.

Mr. R. D. Halliburn, employed in the Marine Stores Department, R. I. M. Dockyard, said he resided at Andheri but visited the Branch. He was there on the evening of the 24th September with Mr. Foster who lived on the same floor as the deceased. Mr. Foster, Mr. Tweist and witness went to the wash house when they heard a noise as that of the bursting of an electric bulb and took no notice of it. When they came out they heard the deceased's gramophone and as Mr. Twist was passing the deceased's room he called out that Vint had been stabbed or had stabbed himself. They all three then went to the Secretary's room but the latter was absent Witness and the gun produced was lying on the floor near the cot. He had not gone into the room but had seen from the door. They went for a doctor but could not find one, and when they returned another doctor had been to the deceased. Witness had known the deceased for two years. He spoke to the deceased in the evening on the 24th when the latter did not seem to be quite the same as always The deceased was a quiet man. Witness saw no one else in his room that coning.

Mr. W. J. Twist, a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway, said the deceased lived in room No. 1 at the head of the staircase while witness occupied room No. 3 with Mr. Foster. While they were in the wash house they heard a noise of which they took no notice. A gramophone was playing in the deceased's room and witness went there to hear it. When witness went to the door he saw blood on the clothes of the deceased who was lying in his bed. Witness called out Major (the nickname of the deceased) is full of blood," and other young men came and some of them went to the Secretary's room. The door of the deceased's room was open. Witness saw nobody there. The deceased was on good terms with everyone. Witness did not suspect foul play. Witness knew nothing about the gun.

Sub-conductor D. V. Gabriel of the R. I. M., said that hearing of the deceased having been injured he went to his room and saw the gun produced on the floor. The gramophone was stopped by witness after he went into the room. The deceased was in his bed lying straight with a wound in the chest. Witness went and brought Dr. Cotton who said that he was dead. The deceased had no gun and witness did not know to whom it belonged. On Wednesday when witness was in the room of the deceased, they discussed about the ball to be used for the gun. Witness asked him as to who had given him the gun but the deceased did not give the name. Witness had worked with the deceased for about three years. The deceased was a quiet man and no trouble so far as witness knew. Witness did not suspect foul play.

Mr. A. W. Robinson, Secretary of the Procter Branch, said he helped the Police in the search in the deceased's room. There were cartridges but no papers to throw any light on the occurrence in question. The deceased was contented with the food and other arrangements in the Branch and had made no complaint. He had not been ill and had not been treated by the doctor who visited the place on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

JURY'S VERDICT OF SUICIDE.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, concluded at the Coroner's Court, on Wednesday the adjourned enquiry touching the death of Clarence Vint, aged 23, who was found dead with a gun-shot wound in his room in the Procter Road Branch of the Y.M.C.A. on the evening of the 24th instant. The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by the deceased having shot himself in the chest with a gun

RACK-RENTING LAND-LORD FINED

At the Dadar Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Rent Inspector Mr. D. S. Samant prosecuted Mr. Balkrishna Keshao Shete under the Rent Act. Mr. Shete owns his property at Parel Government Gate Road and its rents were standardised on the 23rd May 1919. The charges were that he had been receiving from seventeen of his tenants rents in excess varying from Rs. 5 to annas eight per month from each of them. The accused was fined Rs. 286 in all, and out of the fine, if recovered Rs. 152-8 were ordered to be paid to the respective tenants as compensation under section 9 of the Bombay Act VII of 1918.

ALL-INDIA AMATEUR OPEN ATHLETIC MEETING.

PROGRAMME ARRANGED BY BOMBAY Y. M. C. A

The Bombay Y.M.C.A., will be holding their seventh Annual All-India Amateur Open Athletic Meeting on the 26th and 27th November at Bombay on the Oval ground These sports consist entirely of open events with the exception of two school boy races and are open to all amateur competitors whether they be civilians, soldiers or sailors. The enries for these sports have been slowly growing and this year it is hoped to have a record entry as all the British units stationed throughout India have been communicated with. It is expected that Chaugule, the famous Indian long-distance runner and one of the competitors in the Antwerp Olympics will be back to compete in the Bombay meetting. He is last year's champion, having won the Marathon and the mile race and is their holder of two splendid trophies. W. Hildreth, five times champion at these sports as well as the holder of the championship in 1919, is also likely competitor. entries close on November 2nd and prospective competitors can obtain entry forms from the Sports Secretary, Central Y.M.C.A. Wode house Road, Bombay.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

DEBATE IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 28.

As announced, a public meeting under the auspices of the Mahajana Sabha was held this evening, at the Gokhale Hall, when the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and Mr. V. R. Karandikar of Bombay addressed audience on boycott of Councils, former gainst and latter supporting the proposition. In the absence of Dewan Bahadur Govindaraghava Iyer, Mrs. Annie Besant, presided.

Mr. Sastri spoke with fervour for three-quarters of an hour and the trend of the speech was the same as that of his Poona and Sholapur speeches. He dwelt on the importance to the country of voters' endeavouring to return the best available men to the Councils without in the least being influenced by party feelings and he thought that the country stood to gain every way by adequate representation of all shades of opinion in the Reformed Councils. He referred to the line of attitude that the Nationalists had assumed towards the Reforms, and observed that it was the matter of conscience for them to enter the councils and work the Reforms and utilise them as a stepping stone to attain their goal. The speaker dwelt on the retrograde character of the Congress resolution, which, he maintained, could not be considered as binding and appealed to his hearers not to put the Congress above the country.

Mr. Karandikar, in supporting the Boycott of Councils, made a survey of the country's political progress and dwelt on the uselessness of relying on pledges and promises and strongly urged boycott as an effective weapon to redress their grievances and as an imperative duty towards their Muslim brethren.

SUPPORT FROM INDIANS IN AMERICA.

The Hindustanees residing in Americ assembled in a mass meeting held in Sacramento, August, 8, 1920 have subscribed their hearty support to the programme of non-co operation inaugurated by the people India through various representativ organizations.

AT BIJAPUR.

D. A. JANWEKAR'S WITHDRWAL.

In obedience to the resolution of the Moslem League and the Indian National Congress, Divansheb Apasaheb Janwekar has with drawn my candidature for the Bombay Legislative Council from the Mahomedan constituency of the Southern Division.

MR. V. D. GOVINDJI'S WITHDRAWAL

In obedience to the resolution passed by the Indian National Congress Mr. Vithal Das D. Govindji is withdrawing his candidature to the Bombay Legislative Council from the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY FOR GUJRAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I heartily rejoice at learning from your columns that speedy preparations are made for the erection of a new university for Gujrat on national lines; and at knowing about the great care and anxiety, that Mahatma Gandhiji is feeling for us, students. Still however, I cannot help expressing my own ideas and suggestions in connection therewith.

The new national university will no doubt work on new principles with new courses etc., differing materially from those of the existing university. The student, who will transfer himself from the latter to the former, will consequently find it somewhat difficult to get himself accustomed to the new style, the new courses, the new medium of instruction (specially in subjects like mathematics and science), and such other new things, which he never thought of while preparing the courses prescribed by the present university; or at least he will take time to be fully suited to the new educational system. This will, to some extent, come in the way of many students, who would otherwise like to receive national education. suggest, therefore, that the creators of the national university may accept for a time the rules and regulations, the courses and examinations, prescribed by the present University, with some minor changes which may not materially affect the course etc., of the present student. They may abolish for example, the restriction about college-attendence, which will (1) induce more students to join the new University, (2) prevent them from practising certain technical dishonesty, (3) and enable us, in the beginning, to do with few colleges, as the students can then appear at the examinations independently of any college.

Retaining the courses etc., of the present University will result into a greater response of students joining the national institution. We may say that almost the whole of the student world will be glad to pay their reverence to the national University. And when once it has secured great numbers of students, it is open to the introduction of changes according to the nation's requirements. What I mean to say is, that having once established a university on just the same lines as the present University works upon, conferring degrees similar to those which it at present confers, we can, by constant alterations and reforms, translate it after some evolutions, into a national University. This will enable the students, who, though almost prepared for the higher examinations of the present University conscientitiously wish to "non-co-operate", to transfer their names to the new institution without much loss. I appeal to Mahatma Gandhi and others who are labouring for the preparation of a scheme for the national University, to establish a people's University on the lines similar to those of the Bombay University: and afterwards to transform it into a national one, within a period of, say, five years; or even two years, if it is found possible and practicable to bring in more speedy changes.—Yours, etc.

A STUDENT.

INEVITABLE."

RANT ROAD SCHEME.

GOVERNMENT PRESS NOTE.

ALL ALTERNATIVES DROPPED.

The following long-awaited Press Note has been issued by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay:—

Under the orders of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, a notice has been served on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, calling on them to relinquish to Government the land occupied by their lines south of Church Gate station, when called upon to do so at any time after 1922. The necessity for such an order is clear. It is essential to retain a double route both by road and rail, to carry the heavy traffic along the line of Queen's Road, but South of Church Gate station the line forms a barrier to free development and it is equally essential to avoid the necessity of constructing in the future numerous over-bridges, which are both expensive and unsightly. The following preliminary conditions must, however, be fulfilled. Local and long distance termini at Church Gate and Grant Road must have been constructed, and the electrification of the main lines to the local and long distance termini as well as their quadruplication to the latter point must have been completed.

POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVES.

In consequence of the above notice, it has become necessary to acquire the land for the construction of a new long distance terminus in the proximity of Grant Road. The Agent for the railway has made a careful examination of the alternative possible sites, which lie respectively north and south of Bellasis Road over-bridge, and has made his recommendations to Government, on a full consideration of the following factors:—

(a) the convenience of the public, and
(b) the necessary facilities for working the traffic.

As regards the first point, there can be no question but that the site south of the Bellasis Road over-bridge, extending from Foras Road on the south to Clarke Road, Mahalakshmi station, on the north, is far closer to the heart of the city than the northern site. As regards the second point, the terminus must be equipped with a serving and marshalling yard, in which coaches can be stabled and cleaned and trains made ready. A passenger station for terminal traffic must contain platform accommodation capable of dealing with at least twice the existing traffic. Lastly, the existing Grant Road station has already a very large local traffic, and it is impossible, without causing great public inconvenience, to move the site of the local station to a material extent. With these preliminary considerations in mind, the comparative advantages of the two sites can now be examined.

BELLASIS ROAD SITE.

If the terminus is located on the area indicated south of the Bellasis Road over-bridge, the stabling, marshalling and goods yards can be located on the area to the north, while provision can be made for the erection of a station for local traffic on the west or Sleater Road side of the line, in close proximity to the long distance terminus. With the platform as placed south of the bridge, and the serving yard to the north, in prolongation of and in immediate touch with the platforms, it is a simple matter to move trains between yard and platform quickly, without risk of fouling. If, on the other hand, the northern site is selected, various serious difficulties arise. Bearing in mind the objection to moving the site of the local station to any material extent the first result would be the location of two stations 600 yards apart, one for long distance traffic to the north of the bridge, and the other, for local traffic, to the south of the bridge. The only alternative the construction of another station for local traffic alongside the new long distance terminus,—would result in two local stations being located within 600 yards of each other, which is an impracticable proposition from the point of railway operating.

As long distance trains are not likely to stop between Grant Road and Palghar, passengers from local stations as far north as Borivli and as far south as Church Gate will travel to Grant Road by local trains, and will then be compelled, in order to join the long distance trains, to walk or drive with their luggage 600 yards to the long distance station, before proceeding on their journey. Similarly, passengers arriving in Bombay from up-country, to do business in the city, would be subjected to a like inconvenience. But this is not all. The selection of the terminus north of Bellasis Road over-bridge would provide a station yard of an extremely impracticable shape from a railway point of view. If the terminal station is placed north of the bridge, it will be necessary to place the serving and marshalling yard on the western side of the platform instead of in prolongation of them, an arrangement which involves delay in moving trains between yard and platforms, and makes an increased number of platforms necessary.

ELEMENT OF DELAY.

Lastly, a serious element of delay is involved. The design necessitated by the selection of the northern site would render it impossible to carry the local lines along the western boundary and quite clear of the terminal yard. The local lines which continue beyond Grant Road to Church Gate would therefore have to pass through the centre of the terminal yard, that is between the platform group and the shunting yard. But, quite apart from the permanent delay and confusion in train movement which would inevitably be introduced by such an arrangement, the difficulties of carrying out the construction and electrification of the local lines following such an alignment, while continuing to run local services and proceeding with the construction of the terminus, would be enormous.

If the southern site is selected, the process of electrification and quadrupling may be taken in hand at once. The plans are ready, and the designs for a terminal yard, which provide for a station convenient for quick operation and permitting of considerable expansion to meet future requirements, are completed. If, on the other hand, the northern site is preferred, it will be necessary to redesign the Mahalakshmi station, reconsider quadrupling and electrification schemes, and to plan a terminal yard on an area which, the railway authorities are convinced, cannot be made suitable for the purpose now, and cannot admit of future development without further acquisition of valuable property on the east and west of the proposed site. Put shortly, the selection of the northern site must lead inevitably to the electrification being deferred till the terminal station is completed, a delay of at least several years, owing to the difficulty of carrying out construction work in a terminal yard on so cramped an area.

"INEVITABLE."

On a full consideration of all the points involved, Government have been driven in the general interests of the public to approve the selection by the railway company of the site south of Bellasis Road over bridge. The proposal involves the acquisition of private property situated in the area bounded on the east by Lamington Road, on the north by Bellasis bridge, and on the south by Foras Road, and has elicited a certain amount of public comment. It is inevitable, in any scheme of this magnitude, that the residents affected should be called upon to make what is indubitably a sacrifice, but, as has been clearly shown in the statement of the factors involved, a sacrifice which is required in the best interests of the city of Bombay. Complaints have been received to the effect that a population of 10,000 will be rendered homeless. With reference to this, it is necessary to point out that enquiry shows that the population does not exceed 3,574. Secondly, proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act ordinarily take a period of over two years. There is no possibility of any residents in the area in question, except in two or three buildings near the Foras Road and next the existing railway goods yard, having to vacate their homes before the close of the monsoon of 1922, and the majority for a considerably longer period. Government, in approving the selection of the site which is the reasoned recommendation of the railway company, have no desire to shirk their obligations to provide proper facilities to all expropriated for their re-establishment elsewhere and will in all circumstances fully discharge these obligations.

WHAT GOVT. IS PREPARED TO DO.

The area in question contains a number of structures belonging to Mancharji Cowasji Murzban and other trustees of the Fund for providing cheap residences to poor Parsis. These structures cover an area of 10,000 square yards. They consist of 112 tenements, housing about 550 persons. The cost of reconstructing these tenements on a site in the north of the island will, according to the latest estimate received by Government, amount to Rs. 4,30,000. It is anticipated that it will be possible to acquire suitable land in reasonable proximity to the railway and within the island of Bombay, in the Sion-Matunga or Sewri-Wadala schemes of the Improvement Trust at Rs. 15 per square yard which should be less than the compensation received for the existing tenements. If the trustees so desire, Government are prepared to erect and have ready new tenements before the occupants of the present tenements are required to vacate. A similar course will be taken as regards the Jain Boarding house and any other institution of an educational nature which will be found in this area. Up to the year 1913 the European Relief Association had a Home for widows in this area. They sold their land to the municipality, and removed their Home to a more salubrious site at Matunga, and Government are confident that the removal of other charitable and educational institutions to open areas in the north is likely, the same way, to be attended with very great advantage.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

The storm is becoming feeble and crossing the coast between Barisal and Saugor Island. Monsoon has been less active in the Peninsula. Western disturbance is approaching extreme north of India. Rainfall has been general in Burma, South Bengal, Deccan and local in Bombay Dec... Hyderabad, South-west Madras also occurred in Assam, Bi... North-west Frontier P... Mysore, north Mad... Chief amounts ... inches, Kyaukpy... one and a ha... Narayanganj, ... Dumka one, D... three quarte... Forecast ... Burma.

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on THURSDAY the 30th inst. at 9 p. m. (B. T.)

UMAR SOBANI
R. N. MANDLIK
L. G. KHARE
Jt. Hon. Secys.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

VISHNU KESHAV GODBOLE.—In view of the brutal frankness of Dyer your suggestion of German machination is not only grotesque but unjust to the Prussians.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, September 30, 1920.

INDIA AND INTERNATIONAL FINANCE.

A brief Reuter telegram published in our yesterday's issue outlines the financial situation of India for the consideration of the International Financial Conference at Brussels. The Indian Delegation consider the situation in this country to be similar in kind, thought dissimliar in degree, to the world situation. But amongst the points selected for special mention by the Indian Delegation we note with surprise the absence of any reference to the exchange problem. It is possible, indeed, that Reuter's summary is too brief and perfunctory to contain even a bare mention of all the important points raised by the Delegation; but we think the evil of unstable exchange is greater than that of "inflated currency," which has been specifically referred to, and the two combined make the great currency grievance of India, which will not be redressed by the temporary expedients so far adopted. It is imperative that the International Financial Conference should be acquainted with the *Indian* views on this matter, and not merely that the echoes of Whitehall or Wall Street financiers be reproduced there. The Indian currency situation is not entirely due to the war, though it may be conceded that but for the war its glaring defects would not have been brought out so prominently. The inflation of currency was relatively much smaller in this country, but its alleged influence on exchange was so great as to attract attention to the fundamentals of our currency position. The Brussels Conference will be a failure if it cannot allay the suspicions India entertains about a world conspiracy to prevent her from getting her share of the world's supply of gold. We must, of course, take steps to prevent any undue tendency to hoard the yellow metal, and to that end improve our banking arrangements. But we cannot tolerate any attempt to regulate our supply of gold, not in accordance with our needs, but in obedience to what Whitehall or Wall Street decrees as being necessary for us.

But the currency problem of India is connected with the general financial situation of the world to-day. The Delegation seem to have adopted the optimistic vein in suggesting that "these problems are being tackled with by the recognition of the imperative necessity of sound finance by balancing the budget and by the reduction of the inflation of currency, apart from which India is assisted by the fact that she is (in) a special position as a large producer of raw commodities essential to the world's reconstruction." If this is true, they seem to have overlooked the fact that the balancing of revenue and expenditure even this year has been accomplished by the floatation of a new loan, that the proportion between the productive and unproductive debt, which before the war was a gratifying feature of Indian finance, is being rapidly altered and that the Government of India seem to be powerless to restrain a growing depreciation of their best securities; and that the mechanism of financing India's exports has been so disorganised by the absurd expedients adopted in the current year that to-day India finds her commercial position entirely reversed. The principal buyers of India are not in a position to pay satisfactorily, and one of the most knotty questions the International Conference will have to solve is to afford sufficient security to the producers of the world that their exports will be adequately and satisfactorily paid for. Whether the urgency of this problem leads the Conference to adopt some form of an international guarantee or loan to finance the world exporters in order to hasten reconstruction in the countries that have suffered most by the war, or whether it would adopt by general consent some form of cancellation of the huge unproductive war debts of the principal countries, which hinder them from affording sufficient credit to deal in the world markets, it is yet premature to say. In so far as India's foreign trade is concerned, the Indian Delegation must impress upon the Conference the risk of defrauding the illiterate masses of India by tampering with the currency from time to time and thereby creating a sentiment in India, which would materially obstruct the reconstruction of the world. The formation of an international financing syndicate, however much it may be pressed at the Conference by the New York or London financiers, is unlikely to be acceptable to Germany or even France and Italy. But the problem of financing the surplus Indian exports satisfactorily will be solved if the Indian Delegation avail themselves of this opportunity and propose measures to re-purchase Indian securities, like the Indian Railways and other public debt, held outside India, and form them into a fund to guarantee proper payment against exports from India.

In summarising the principal features of the situation, the Delegation also refer to "embarrassing prices." The rise in prices is no doubt due to world factors, though it is worthy of note, and, therefore, often ignored, that India does not get the full advantage of favourable factors, like a favourable exchange however much she might be penalised by unfavourable world conditions. It is difficult to realise how far the Financial Conference will be successful in restricting the rise of prices; but, judging from recent telegrams, the downward movement seems already to have commenced on a large scale in England and America. If the price-cutting, indicated by the action of some Manchester firms and Ford's, is an indication of the changing order, in spite of the labour unrest, we may be prepared either for a great slump in trade,—English opinion seems to point that way—or the ready accomplishment of the process of reconstruction in each country restoring normal conditions, of which the fall in prices is only the first indication. We have in this country witnessed a remarkable outburst of industrial development in the last two years; and in nearly every case of a new venture in the field of industry, the promoters seem to have calculated on the basis of prices raised by the war and maintained by inflated currencies. In many cases, there has been gross over capitalisation; in many more, the industry must depend on imported accessories which are more and more difficult to procure. Meanwhile, a recurrence of bad seasons, at short intervals, has exhausted the little gain made by the people during the war and the Indian consumer can no longer pay the prices which were common two or three years ago. When, therefore, the world markets show a sudden slump in prices—however they may be caused—there is grave reason to fear that the slump in Indian industry and commerce will be even more serious than abroad. The quotations of our leading securities and the heavy stock of our staple exports amply bear out this contention. The Indian Delegation must, therefore, so advise as to secure measures for the protection of the new industries started in this country under the influence of war conditions and prevent the misery which would otherwise follow in the wake of an industrial depression in a famine year.

THE STRIKE.

We understand that the Postal officials in Bombay are labouring under the impression that it is nobody's business to end the strike. Even the Director-General imagines that it is outside his jurisdiction. All of them are evidently agreed that as the Goernment of India sanctioned the time-scale, which has driven the men in desperation to strike, it is the business of the Government of India to settle the strike. These officials fancy that having communicated the existence of the strike to the Government of India, they have done their duty and may now let the course of the strike run smooth till the men return to duty after being starved for a month or two. It is inconceivable that such insane notions of utter irresponsibility should exist anywhere in official circles. But this evidently accounts for the attitude of *non-possumus*, of which Mr. Baptista complained after his interview with Mr. Sams. The sooner sane ideas prevail the better. The public cannot endure this collousness towards men or indifference to themselves. Embargo on registered letters and parcels and money-orders is an ingenious way of reducing work. "Incomplete address" is a more ingenious evasion of duty; but "Not called for—Returned to sender" is the most ingenious of all. There are thousands in Bombay, who do not know whether there are any letters for them awaiting delivery. If they do not call for their letters for five days their letters will be returned to the senders. This means every man in Bombay must call every other day at least to make sure that any letter addressed to him is not returned to the sender under the pretext "not called for." Our correspondents have pointed out that they are unable to get their letters even after calling for them. They are sometimes sent from pillar to post. This is the postal service *in excelsis*. The public come nowhere. The gods in Simla are nodding, not disturbed even by the trumpets "The Times" is blowing to proclaim the wondrous achievements of Messrs. Sams, Vaughan, Kulkarni and Company.

All is fair in love and war. Is all fair in strikes? We should like Mr. Vaughan or Mr. Sams to inform the public what is the truth concerning the complaint made at the Postal Conference that the men were compulsorily sent to Bombay. We are informed that the few men—seven we hear—who have come from the Punjab were brought here under false pretences. They were told that they were required to cope with extra work. They were not told that they were wanted to break the strike. We understand that they have complained about this and have asked to be sent back to the Punjab. If this is true, their attitude is but right and proper. Punjabis are expected to act like men towards their countrymen in every part of the world, for the people of the Punjab are indebted to all India for the sympathy they have received in their sorrow and suffering.

What is the meaning of the offer to pay the salary due to the men on strike for 19 days? We looked upon it as a return to reason and the offer of an olive branch; but our contemporary construes it as a notice of dismissal. It is better for the Postal officials to give no occasion for misconstruction by mischief-mongers. We call upon Mr. Vaughan to state plainly whether he means to dismiss the men by the notice. There is one condition imposed which appears to be uncalled for, viz., the return of the uniforms in good order. These uniforms are issued twice a year. At the expiry of the first six months no uniform could possibly be in good order, as proved by the fact that a second uniform is given to the men. Besides, after six months the uniform is either useless and flung into the rags basket or becomes the property of the postman. Hitherto after six months no uniform has ever been returned. On the contrary, Mr. Mutrie had issued orders that the postmen should take their uniforms home every day in order to wash and keep them clean and after six months no post official has ere this asked for its restoration—much less restoration in good order. In the circumstance, we should like to ask Mr. Vaughan if he can demand it honestly now, having regard to the fact that the last uniform was issued not six months ago, but nearly three months ago. The new uniform ought to have been issued in June last, but it was not. We suspect this was withheld because the Postal officials anticipated strike in Bombay.

Notes of the Day.

King Coal Again.

The coal situation in England is this. The strike notices have been postponed for a week ending October 2, on the assurance given by Mr. Lloyd George that it would be the easiest thing in the world to arrive at a settlement, provided the miners only met the owners in conference in order to discuss the relativity of wages to output. Mr. Smillie, in agreeing to a postponement of the strike for a week, earned the gratitude of men as far divided as Lord Aberconway and the Prime Minister. In fact, it appears that both the Government and the vested interests have been for some time in the position of nervous people, mortally afraid, but like Trojans braving the situation while pretending to bluff themselves into an appearance of courage. However Mr. Smillie and his Executive were careful not to say whether they would accept Mr. Lloyd George's formula about wages and output. On the contrary, they reiterated their demand for an immediate grant of increase in their wages irrespective of any formulae. The Conference between the miners and the owners has now been sitting for the last few days and the reports we have received are none too hopeful. In fact the South Wales miners have definitely declared for an immediate settlement and no nonsense about output. To-day Mr. Smillie submits the result's of his pourparlers to the National Conference of Miners' Delegates and the situation apparently is so tense and the miners so strong in their resolve, that one report actually hints in a mild way at the capitulation of the mine-owners. They will be wise to capitulate. The prospect of the example set by Italian workers being followed by the English miners can be none too cheerful for the colleagues of the Duke of Northumberland or for the henchmen of Mr. Lloyd George.

French Politics.

M. Leygues has declared that France will never forget Russia's immense services at the beginning of the war. That is why she has been uniformly kind to Russia, has persistently foiled the attempts of Mr. Lloyd George to settle the Russian question, set up adventurers against Russia, encouraged Poland to wage war against Russia, recognised General Wrangel behind the back of England and very nearly brought about a rupture between England and herself. All this has been done as a sort of repayment for the Russian services! The new Premier has the temerity to say that France does not intend to interfere in Russian affairs, but that she must give material aid for the reconstruction of Poland in accordance with her traditional policy. In other matters also, the election of M. Millerand has not been happy. The new President does not want to remain a figure-head and leave the direction of affairs in the hands of the Premier. He is determined to be the Chief Director or Dictator of the State and its policy and further he is anxious to fortify his position by the revival of a number of old, disused powers. His contention is that the French President has the power to negotiate and ratify a treaty. Unless France wakes up, she will find her liberties curtailed considerably,—the usual fate of States dominated by Imperialist aims.

The Lord Mayor of Cork.

Now Mr. MacSwiney is kept behind barred doors and if his relatives want to speak to him, they can do so only through the bars. Hitherto a member of his family was allowed to remain by the bed-side. Mr. MacSwiney is to be denied even this little comfort. The whole civilised world has condemned with one voice the treatment meted out to the Lord Mayor of Cork by the British Ministry. The Coalition has adopted quite an original method to win over Ireland to its side. This only shows a spirit of reckless defiance of public opinion and so long as the British people tamely submit to whatever it pleases the cabal to do, such things are bound to occur.

Kultur—Post Bellum.

We call the attention of our readers to the account, published elsewhere, of terrible brutality practised against certain Nairobi negroes by one Captain Lengley Hawkins, in the interest of the peace which will always be denied to the world so long as it upholds the creed of Imperialism. When an irate officer mowed down a man with his sword on the least provocation, the world immediately (and rightly) raised its hands in horror and docketed the incident in its memory as the Zabern affair and thought of Prussians as Huns. But here is not a Prussian but a Britisher who, having lost a box containing a small sum of money, got the farm labourers together, slashed the tongues of some by making them lick a red-hot knife, terrorised another into accusing his own mother, split a third's fingers in a vice and killed a fourth with 20 strokes of his kibobo—going off quietly after this splendid feat to play a game of tennis! We know what the Dyers and Bosworths and Frank Johnsons did and how they were "punished." We know also how this fiend in human form suffered by receiving a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment. But the question arises: Is this brutality, an evidence of kultur or an exuberance of the habit of those whose *metier* it is to think imperially? The vileness of the cruelty practised under the system of Imperialism which has as its object the ruthless exploitation of races, and nations, is such that if any remnants are to be saved of civilisation no time should be lost to put an end to it. If this is the "rare and refreshing fruit" offered by Mr. Lloyd George, in the name of kultur, to a world which is sick of the orgy of frightfulness, then it is high time that, realising the international character of economic exploitation, we made an international effort to destroy the brutality which Imperialism symbolises the world over.

Lord Lytton.

We are glad to inform our readers that we have discovered at least one individual in Bombay, who knows the new Under-Secretary of State for India personally. Lord Lytton happened to be a contemporary of Mr. Baptista's at Cambridge. He was junior to Mr. Montagu. During Lord Lytton's undergraduate days he took part in Indian debates on two occasions at the Cambridge Union. These were the debates on the question of the abolition of the opium trade with China and Mr. Baptista's proposition on the policy of the Government of India in prosecuting Mr. Tilak in 1898 being unwarranted and unwise. On both the occasions, so far as Mr. Baptista collects, Lord Lytton was opposed to the views prevailing in India. He opposed the abolition of the opium trade, although the then chief Liberal whip advocated it at the Cambridge Union. He was also in favour of the coercive policy of Government of India as manifested by the prosecution of Mr. Tilak. He was in the minority on the occasion, but it is impossible to say what effect the decision of the Union had on him so far as India was concerned. Mr. Baptista is of the opinion that we shall be building our hopes on a foundation of sand to expect substantial sympathy from Lord Lytton in our aspirations towards the goal of Swarajya. Nevertheless, he thinks that India would do well to remember that it was his father who, as Viceroy of India, wrote the famous confidential communication, wherein he criticised the Government for breaking the promises they had made and recommended an honourable and straightforward policy, which the Indian people were entitled to expect after the assurances given in 1833. The times have changed. But we ask: Has Lord Lytton also changed with the times? In the words of Mr. Asquith, we shall wait and see.

THE NEXT VICEROY.

WHY NOT AN INDIAN PRINCE?

The air is thick with rumours about the next Viceroy. If all Reuter's messages are to be credited, the idea of jobbery in the selection of the man for this most important post under the British Crown do not seem even now to be extinct. The new tinge of party preference makes the choice more *intriguant* than ever before. At this supreme moment in Indian history, we must insist that the choice shall not be made in disregard of the wishes of the people of India, if the recurrence of the Chelmsford tragedy is to be prevented. There is, indeed, no recognised means by which Indian public opinion can be effectively expressed in this matter; but one would emphasise certain fundamental requirements which, though they have never been carefully formulated, are none the less important.

Indian Opinion Should Not Be Flouted.

The Indian viceroyalty has so far been considered, in theory at least, to be above party exigencies. But for this Lord Minto or Lord Hardinge would not have been the Viceroy sent out by a Liberal Government with social eminence as their sole distinction. But the days of non-party nonentities are over; and one need, therefore, hardly even mention the alternative of a "Royal" Viceroy. But if party preference is inevitable in the choice of the Viceroy, let it at least be clearly understood that the men whose past shows them to be unsympathetic towards Indian questions shall not be appointed. If Indian opinion is flouted in this manner, non-co-operation, on which the country is by no means united to-day, will assume the most serious proportions. The claims of some of those now being freely mentioned as successors to Lord Chelmsford need not be discussed fully. Lord Birkenhead's reputation as a reckless lieutenant of "King" Carson in the jolly days when Ulster threatened an alliance with the Kaiser, if the mild Home Rule of 1913 model had been realised, has not been redeemed even on the Woolsack by sufficient discretion. Nor can one say more for that other stormy petrel of the British politics, Winston Churchill. Lord Islington on the Public Services has pronounced himself in a way to do justice to an oracle of the age of fossils, and Earl Haig has too great a reputation as a professional soldier to be quite the most suitable Viceroy in the new age. Of Earl Athlone we know nothing, but we cannot now afford any "Roi Faineant".

What A Viceroy Should Be.

The Indian Viceroy must combine in him the experience and dexterity of a parliamentarian with the adroitness and *savoire faire* of the diplomatist. He has to deal not only with the people, but also with the "Princes" of India. The connection of the Viceroy with the Legislative body has so far been too close not to have been embarrassing on occasions. Even now it is far from being abolished. A mere parliamentary strategist would be desirable, did we not object on principle to too great a concentration of powers in the supreme magistrate of a constitutional country. It is possible that a Wedgwood may guide us safely through the early shoals and rocks, but we fear the harm done by a good man in riveting bad traditions is much greater than the evil wrought by a bad man in suppressing good traditions. The Viceroy's personality, it would be idle to deny, will tell immensely in shaping our new constitution; and it would, therefore, be not wrong to postulate the experience of democratic institutions as a good qualification. But the Viceroy has also to deal with the Princes of India. Until these medieval anachronisms are entirely abolished we must regretfully require that our highest public servant shall be a man of tact and judgment, delicacy and liberal view. The English Labour Member of Parliament has necessarily gained a certain amount of skill in conducting the most delicate negotiations. But this skill in manoeuvres, though a passport for a Ramsay Macdonald or a Ben Spoor or Wedgewood, in the eyes of a Labour Government, is frequently combined with doctrinaire enthusiasm about social stratification which may precipitate a cataclysm before the Indian people are ready for it. One cannot forget those who fought the fight for India in the dark days gone by; but one cannot for very gratitude support the appointment of Wedgewood or Ben Spoor, even if it be admitted that these men are not more valuable to India in England.

Mr. Montagu as an as pirant.

The process of elimination continued further brings one to discuss the merits of the "Men on the Spot." Apart from his original sin of being born a Jew, Mr. Montagu has committed the unpardonable offence of having taken down a peg or two of some Anglo-Indian fire-eaters. Lord Ripon's creed gave no offence until he championed the Ilbert Bill; Mr. Montagu's is sure to be regarded as a bar sinister even before his name is suggested. A majority of Indians would, we think, welcome this appointment, and there are reasonable prospects of sound development if the independence that has characterised the Secretary of State continues in the Viceroy. But possibly Mr. Montagu aims higher in the British political life. He is no doubt one of the three or four young men who would be acceptable to a Labour majority in the Commons, and who are competent to make a Labour Government a success at home and abroad. But the fundamental objection to Mr. Montagu's appointment is that his parental fondness for the scheme of Reforms he has produced will not allow him to see its imperfections. And this quite apart from his pronouncement on the Dyer crime. The only other names one need mention are those of the Governors of Bombay and Madras. Those who have known both declare Lord Willingdon has the noble heart and Sir George the stronger will. If a choice has to be made one would rather have a man of strong will than a sentimental muddler. But Sir George is credited with too much distrust of the bureaucracy not to be revenged upon by the latter by all the devices that the pundits of the Secretariat alone know how to adopt. Unless he is

(Continued on page 8.)

THE POOR TEACHER.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

HEALTH OF POONA CITY.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 29.

The optimistic spirits in the Council who hoped to see the legislative session closed by this evening, proved themselves good prophets to-day, because the Bombay Legislative Council under the rules did close its session to-day after a three days' sitting which was marked by a singularly happy spirit of give-and-take between the Government bench and the non-official Indian opposition. It had the advantage to-day of listening to two charming speeches from his Excellency the Governor—speeches happy in their phraseology and correct in their attitude towards the various problems demanding legislative enactment. The first was made at the end of the discussion on the second reading of the Housing and Development Bill, the second while adjourning the Council.

RUSHING THROUGH BUSINESS.

How did the Council manage to rush rough a long list of resolutions and dis- portant measures all during the short hours for the Council rose this afternoon? It must be this was largely achieved by conspiracy of silence in which al members participated. There was a den and surprising desire on the part of hon. members not generally known to be brief in their remarks to withdraw their resolutions and there was a commendable exhibition of a conciliatory attitude on the Government bench to cajole everybody into an acquiescence of the Government point of view. By recess time Diwan Bahadur Godbole had withdrawn his rather lengthy resolution regarding the imposing of certain conditions when Government was to grant concessions for the new hydro-electric schemes in the Presidency. The Rao Bahadur had withdrawn his resolution asking for the removal of sex disqualifications for registration on the electoral roll of a constituency in this Presidency and had the satisfaction of finding that Government had accepted his request in another resolution that the pay of vernacular teachers be revised on the lines adopted by Government for other clerical establishments, with this modification that a Committee would be appointed to consider the matter.

NEEDLESS DISALLOWING OF RESOLUTIONS.

In this connection it must be noticed that the practice of disallowing resolutions on the flimsy and irritating excuse that the demands made in them refer to administrative detail has been indulged in by Government in a notoriously unfair manner. A certain very well-known hon. member who is generally looked upon as an official favourite and who has studied the question of teachers' and clerks' salaries with some care was informed that his resolution with respect to the increased rate of pay recently sanctioned for the subordinate departments in the mofussil was disallowed under Rule 2 of the Resolution Rules. This was most surprising as well as extremely annoying if not ridiculous because, while the resolution was disallowed during the debate on Mr. Garud's resolution reference was being made again and again to the matters touching those very administrative details which Government decreed are not of importance enough to be styled matters of general public interest.

REVISION OF SALARIES.

The resolution disallowed referred to the dissatisfaction at the orders contained in Circular No. 436 F. D. of 25th June, 1920, and wanted the circular to be modified in such a manner as to secure an amalgation of the two grades of time scales of pay, one of which starts at Rs. 30 and rises by biennial increments of Rs. 5 to Rs. 80, and the other of which starts at Rs. 85 and under similar promotion conditions reaches Rs. 100. The amalgamated time-scale demanded was Rs. 30, reaching to Rs. 100 with just those very conditions of promotion. The resolution also wanted a revision of the circular so as to avoid an anomaly, whereby junior men in a grade would get more increments than senior men who happen to be recently promoted to their present pay.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

Much to the disappointment of several middle class clerks and teachers who have been thronging the visitors' galleries and way-laying hon. members known to be sympathetic, not a word could be said in the Council regarding the circular complained of, although Mr. Mead carefully and as it appeared callously laid down the conditions under which Government in this Presidency were effecting the solution of this question of revision of salaries. The whole point of his remarks was that the undesirable man at the last rung of the ladder must go. He must be weeded out. So an efficiency bar must be provided which will of course be insurmountable to anybody except the graduate.

The demand particularly from the Hon Mr. Kamat that the unfortunate undesirable should somewhere at least be allowed to rise to the Rs. 100 grade so as to enjoy a fair pension was simply not listened to.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 29.

When the Legislative Council met again on Wednesday, Mr. B. S. Kamat moved that this Council recommends that Government may be pleased to take early steps to investigate, either by the appointment of a special medical officer, or otherwise, the causes of high mortality and general unhealthiness prevailing in Poona city. He said his reasons for asking Government to interfere, in a matter which purely concerned local Self-Government were that Poona was the headquarters of the Government for a part of the year and, secondly, they had found that there were grave defects in the wage system of the city, and, to some extent, if the Municipality appointed its own man Government might not accept his conclusions as final. These were his reasons. Although Government did not admit that the health of the city had deteriorated it would be seen from the figures supplied by Government themselves that the health had deteriorated since the introduction of the drainage system. Before the introduction of the drainage system, the average mortality figure for the three preceding years was 41, and after the introduction of the system, the figure was 47 for the next three years. Government themselves had admitted that the drainage system introduced by Mr. Mandy was very defective. There was also a good deal of leakage of water, all of which tended to make the health of the system every day worse. Thirty medical practitioners who had examined thousands of boys had come to the conclusion that they were suffering from spleen. That was a very grave state of things, and there was much malaria in the city, which was called by the public as "mandy fever."

Mr. C. V. Mehta did not see any reason why the expenses of such an enquiry should fall on the general tax-payer, as it was a matter which concerned the Poona Municipality alone.

CLEAR CASE FOR ENQUIRY.

Mr. Paranjpye was rather surprised at the opposition of the previous speaker, because a large portion of the time of the Council had been generally taken up with matters which concerned only the City of Bombay. He thought it was an absurd position to take. If the mistake was that of Poona Municipality it was that they agreed to share the expenses with Government, and trusted Government, in this matter. There was a perfectly clear case for an enquiry, and he hoped Government would accept the resolution.

Mr. K. R. Godbole also supported.

"MUNICIPALITY MUST DO ITS DUTY FIRST."

Mr. G. S. Curtis said the portfolio of local Self-Government was in the hands of the Governor. All the arguments he had heard that day went to support the opinion that Government were bound to make good the defects which Mr. Watson had discovered, because Government had taken part in, and paid a share of the expenses of the Drainage System of Poona. Government were considering the question, and although they had not arrived at any conclusion, they were likely to bear the expense. But he wanted the Municipality to do its duty first. The head of their Sanitary Department had not even the qualifications of a sanitary inspector, and unless the Municipality appointed a competent officer to look after its sanitary needs, and then try to find out the defects Government would not be able to help them. When they had done their duty fully they could come to Government for their help. He was unable to accept the resolution.

Mr. Kamat withdrew the resolution on the condition that he was to approach them again.

PAY OF VERNACULAR TEACHERS.

The President then asked Mr. G. K. Sathe to move the resolution which stood in his name. He said there were four identical resolutions and they would be all taken up together. Mr. Sathe said they would concentrate their attention on Mr. Garud's resolution.

Mr. Garud then moved the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that the pay of vernacular teachers be revised on the lines adopted by Government for the revision of pay of the clerical establishments in other departments."

He said the condition of these teachers was very miserable. They had to be trained for three years and they possessed qualifications much higher than those possessed by clerks, and yet they got a lower wage than clerks. They ought to get a living wage, and it was the duty of Government that the man who worked for them should at least get enough to maintain himself and his family. As everybody knew these men had mentioned no perquisites at all, and they had to maintain themselves somehow. He hoped better qualifications would receive the attention of Government when revising their scale of pay. Government had got a large surplus balance and they might make use of it to give a living wage to their poor servants.

HARD LOT OF TEACHERS.

Mr. S. K. Sathe, seconding, said a slight change had been made in the pay of the

(Continued on next page.)

COAL DISPUTE.

JOINT CONFERENCE OF OWNERS AND MINERS.

SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT EXPECTED SHORTLY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 29.

The Joint Conference of the coal owners and the miners sat for three hours this morning and discussed the cause of the reduction of output and the means of securing an increased output. The conference then adjourned to-morrow for the purpose of enabling members to consult their respective committees.

It is understood that the negotiations are proceeding in a very friendly manner and there are grounds for hoping that a satisfactory settlement of the dispute will be reached almost immediately. It is expected that a definite decision will be submitted to a National Conference of the Miners' Delegates in London on September 30 for acceptance.

ATTITUDE OF WELSH MINERS' EXECUTIVE.

Meanwhile, however, an intransigent spirit is making itself evident in South Wales. A meeting of the Executive Council of the South Wales Miners' Federation at Cardiff, to-day passed a resolution declaring that in view of the very general protests from the districts against committing the miners in the present negotiations to a future regulation of wages by output, the Council should telegraph to the Welsh representatives on the Committee of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain stating that the Council is unanimously of the opinion that the present demand for increase in wages should be settled and the whole matter of consolidation of the present wages and the method of regulating future changes should be subject to investigation and further consultation with the whole of the workmen.

PROSPECT OF NEGOTIATIONS.

LORD ABERCONWAY'S TRIBUTE TO MR. SMILLIE.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 29.

The coal situation is brighter to night than for some weeks much to public relief.

General satisfaction is manifest among the owners and the miners at the prospect of the negotiations reaching a lasting settlement and the belief is confidently entertained that the datum line will be fixed at to-morrow's Conference.

In this connection Lord Aberconway, Chairman of the Sheepbridge Colliery, which held a meeting to-day anticipates that the line will be approximately 240 million tons which is well below what the men produced in the past. It is understood that the miners are anxious for the datum line to be so determined as to secure on the present output two shillings advance they have been claiming, but it is quite likely that they will not adhere to this in view of the fundamental underlying principle of the Conference which is endeavouring to find the means of adjusting the wages so that whatever extra pay the miners get above the present earnings will be accompanied by the increased output, which will repay the coal-consuming community for the concession. Lord Aberconway mentioned that the output per man working at the face at Sheepbridge in 1914, was 755 tons, last year 668 and this year 561.

In a tribute to Mr. Smillie he said that the way in which he handed the matter at the finish he played the game. Things might have been very different if he had not added Lord Aberconway.

WEDNESDAY'S IMPORTANT MEETING.

TO CONSIDER PROVISIONAL SETTLEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 6 p.m., Sept. 29.

Contrary to the hopes and expectations, the Joint Conference between the mine-owners and men, failed to arrive at any settlement datum-line, to-day, despite long sittings. The official statement of the proceedings states that discussion, by way of exploring the various aspects of the problem of output, in relation to wages, was continued. The Conference adjourned until to-morrow.

Much therefore depends on to-morrow's deliberations, as the miners' delegates meeting assembles on Thursday to consider the situation, and any settlement which may have been provisionally reached. The delicacy of the position is far from being relieved by restiveness of men in some coal districts, especially in South Wales. Their attitude, in demanding two shillings per shift advance, immediately, irrespective of the basis of output, is tending to harden some leaders' feelings in the same regard. Leaders are now stating, unequivocally, that they are not going to ask Thursday's Conference to withdraw strike notices, unless a formula is discovered yielding this result. Some, at any rate, of the mining interests, are not strongly averse to the miners obtaining the advance sought for, provided that output is well safeguarded. It may be added that Conference discussions continue in a friendly spirit, and optimism prevails with regard to to-morrow's meeting.

POLES ON WAR PATH.

OCCUPY TWO LITHUANIAN TOWNS.

FURTHER SUCCESSES AGAINST BOLSHEVIKS.

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LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 29.

A Constantinople telegram to "The Times" says that the Ministerial crisis has terminated. Damad Pasha remains Grand Vizier. The report of Riza Tewfik Bay's resignation is inaccurate.

The Porte has submitted a note to the Allied High Commissioners stating its policy towards the Nationalists and outlining, the administrative judicial and financial reforms which, it is hoped, will be acceptable to the Allies whom, it is understood the Porte has requested to assist it financially in order to enable it to undertake the pacification of Anatolia, if necessary.

FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE.

FAVOURABLE COMMENT IN PRESS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 29.

The Havas Agency says:—Most of the papers comment favourably on the Presidential message. The same leading thought runs through both it and M. Leygues' Ministerial statement which, according to the "Gaulois" show that their essential aim is to co-ordinate Governmental action.

The "Petit Parisien" writes:—Obviously the Parliament still reposes the fullest confidence in M. Millerand's policy, which the new Cabinet will make its own.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES.

M. Millerand was the recipient of numerous congratulatory telegrams among which was the especially cordial message from King George expressing the conviction that the sincere amity, so happily uniting France and Britain would be maintained and strengthened during M. Millerand's tenure of office and assuring him that the King would do all in his power to co-operate to that end. His Majesty concluded by expressing the hope that France would soon be restored to prosperity which her sacrifices for the sake of humanity entitled her.

Queen Wilhelmina, King Alfonso, Signor Giolitti and Mr. Lloyd George also wired their warmest congratulations.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CONFERENCE.

GERMAN THREAT OF WHOLESALE BANKRUPTCY.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

PARIS, Sept. 27.
Recd. 6 p.m., Sept. 29.

The Havas Agency states:—The chief features of the German report soon to be delivered to the International Financial Conference at Brussels are known and are causing but a moderate stir, for behind the imposing array of figures lurks the same old crafty plea to awake pity and eventually to exact a revision of the Treaty of Versailles under the threat of wholesale bankruptcy.

According to Brussel's correspondent of "Le Petit Parisien" rumours are rife regarding a conclusion in the near future of a military agreement between France and the Netherlands similar to the recent Franco-Belgian Treaty.

uniforms unclaimed for.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

A meeting of the strikers will be held at Shantaram's Chawl to-day when Mr. K. Natrajan will preside and Mr. J. Baptista will deliver an address.

MATHRADAS MILL STRIKE.

In connection with the Mathradas Mill strike, the mill Agent was informed yesterday that the men were willing to resume work unconditionally. The Agent replied that new men had already been engaged to replace those on strike and that therefore the latter could not be re-instated. The Agent further declined to pay the men their wages, on the ground that they had forfeited them as they did not take them when offered.

MACKENZIE SAW MILL.

The workers employed in the oil companies yesterday. The strikers were told by the management that their grievances would be considered if they first returned to work.

OIL COMPANIES' MEN REJOIN.

The workers employed in the oil companies at Sewree resumed work yesterday.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

RESOLUTIONS.

At to-day's public meeting to be held at Shantaram's Chawl, at 6-30 p.m., under the presidentship of Mr. K. Natarajan the following resolutions will be considered:

1 "This meeting of the citizens of Bombay expresses its sympathy with the Post and Telegraph men at present on strike and considers their grievances to be just and reasonable and urges upon the Postal Authorities and the Government of India the urgent necessity, in view of the great public inconvenience and dislocation of business, to take immediate steps to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the present strike."

2 "This meeting further resolves to open a Fund for the relief of the families and dependants of the men and appoints a committee of the gentlemen to be named at the meeting."

"ARRANGE IMMEDIATE RELIEF."

COMMISSION AGENTS' WIRE TO VICEROY.

The Bombay Commission Agents' Association has sent to the Viceroy, and the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, telegrams as under:—

"Commission Agents depend wholly on up-country correspondence. Owing Postal strike business quite hampered. Commission Agents put to great losses. Arrange immediate relief."

REQUEST FOR DIRECTION OF LETTER

Mr. V. R. Shinde, General Secretary of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India writes:—

"Owing to the Postal strike the correspondence department of the Head Office of this Mission is paralised. I have, therefore, to request all the friends and correspondents to direct their letters etc. either to my address at Bhokarwadi, Nana's Peth, Poona City or

their allowances which had been since the introduction of the new scale are granted to them before the 5th October and unless all prayers mentioned in the postmen's memorials and menials' memorial submitted to the Presidency Postmaster and the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs etc. are granted before the 31st of October.

NEED OF ARBITRATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The continuance of the postal strike for more than a week in Bombay has disorganised all business in the city, and, if the strike is continued much longer, it is likely to result in the gravest possible danger to the community. I cannot answer the query whether the postal authorities can be sued or prosecuted for a wilful misfeasance of their contract with the public. The business man, however, cannot but feel the inconvenience annoyance and injury of his registered letters not coming to hand, his insured parcels being unobtainable his money-orders being untraceable. Do the postal authorities know that the Shroff Mahajan has suspended payments pending the strike? Do they realise to what consequences this will lead?

It may be that members of the lay public are not quite qualified to judge of the rights and the wrongs of the question. But whether the postal strikers can make out a good case or not, the fact remains that the public is seriously suffering, and must consequently have a voice in settling the dispute. We would like, but we cannot now try, to exclude the men engaged in what are elsewhere known as public utility services from their right to strike with or without notice—not at least until the community has guaranteed them the right to live a decent life. The one thing we can now do—and must do—is to arbitrate. Even before we can institute an arbitration of all labour disputes as a universal compulsory feature of our industrial life, we can try arbitration in each individual case. Arbitration can afford a guarantee of the *bona fides* of those desiring to settle the dispute. Judging from Mr. Baptista's letter, the men would have no objection to return to work if their case was to be tried openly before an arbitration court. The Governor should appoint a tribunal, presided over by a High Court Judge, and assisted by a body of assessors representing in equal proportions the men, the authorities and the mercantile world. An open trial will at least show where lies the wrong, and if the party in the wrong continues to be refractory in spite of the trial and verdict, the weight of the entire community can be used to coerce that party into submission. Arbitration of this nature once adopted successfully might prove an excellent permanent means of preventing or minimising industrial disputes, and reduce the loss to the community by the interruption of [illegible] not to mention the saving in [illegible] which would otherwise be promoted by frequency and bitterness of these [illegible]

Yours, etc.,

THE VICIO

To the Editor

Sir,—The strike [illegible] those affected mi[illegible] should retain

[redacted]

clared lost. A division was asked for and e result of it was 12 voted for and 22 ainst, and it was declared lost.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS OF MUNICIPALITIES.

. P. A. Desai then moved that "this il recommends to His Excellency the or in Council to take early steps to the provision regarding the number bers required to form a quorum at ee meeting by clause 3 of section 31 District Municipal Act."

he opposed, also Mr. Harilal Desai r. Paranjpye.

him also opposed and it was

to 11-30 tomorrow.

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considering that question. It that primary education was not making gress on account of the want of teachers but how could they expect to get teachers on such poor wages? They might have to face the position of having to shut up all their schools, and send the keys to the authorities, but he hoped Government would prevent this.

ALTERNATIVE OF CLOSING SCHOOLS.

Mr. B. S. Kamat said matters had come to such a crisis that time was of the essence of the situation, and Government would have to make up the scheme as soon as they could. If they recognised that the pay was a low one, and said they had not got the money for the increase, then he would say that they ought to shut up.

Shaikh Gulam Hussein said because the teachers were helpless Government should not take advantage of them.

Mr. Mead said their balance was more than rupees four crores, but they had not an inexhaustible store of money. Their expenditure also was increasing, owing to the high establishment charges.

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLAH.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah said Government recognised that some relief was called for, although he agreed that the claims were pitched a little too high. It was not possible, in a deliberative assembly, to ascertain what was a living wage. The resolution, ought not to have been taken in the middle of the year, but at the end of the year. It was his programme to start 1,500 additional schools every year in the villages, but as education was a "Transferred Subject", the Ministers would be able to deal with the question this year at least. They had decided to start 1,500 schools. He was prepared to consider the best way of dealing with the question as far as the present Government were concerned but the question also concerned the Financial Department and they must be consulted. Only last year Government had spent a sum of Rs. 15½ lakhs which was a recurring expense. The problem was, therefore, one which should be considered in a committee and not in a deliberative assembly like the Council.

He, therefore, thought that a committee should be appointed to ascertain what immediate relief was required in the case of teachers, what was the position of the provincial finance, how much could be made available and whether it was possible to secure the additional grant from the Financial Department which was required. He was prepared to appoint a committee on behalf of the Government consisting of Messrs. Paranjpye, Sathe, Harilal Desai, Lawrence, Covernton and himself to report to Government as expeditiously as possible, if Mr. Garud would withdraw his resolution. Mr. Garud agreed to do so, provided he was appointed on the Committee. Sir Ibrahim agreed to do so and the resolution was withdrawn.

ESTURDAY'S PROCEEDING.

POONA, September 28.

W. Macnaghton said while he erything that had been said, ppointment of a committee o lead to trouble. It conomic problem and it ict. When cattle be- a matter for the . He thought o in India what o preserve the

Government ritics that this

city miles from the city he though much could be done. He accepted the resolution on behalf of the Government, although he thought it was a difficult matter to put its provisions into effect. After Mr. Purshottamdas had made a lengthy speech, the amendment was passed by the Council.

URDU TRAINING COLLEGES.

Sardar Gulam Jilani then moved his resolution that the Urdu training classes at Poona and Ahmedabad should be immediately developed into full training colleges and that new buildings should be constructed for them.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said Government were prepared to accept the resolution with slight modifications, that Urdu training classes in Poona and Ahmedabad be developed into full training colleges as soon as satisfactory arrangements could be made.

This was agreed to and it was accepted.

SUB-DIVISIONS OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

Mr. K. R. Godbole next moved his resolution that Government should legislate in order to check the excess in Sub-Divisions of Agricultural lands that was now taking place. He said he had already brought such a resolution in 1917, but it was not accepted by Government. He did not want to make the principles applicable to the present holdings, but when Government gave new land, they might make it a condition that for a certain number of years the land should not be parted with. Mr. S. D. Garud opposed the resolution and Mr. Paranjpye supported. Mr. Parekh, opposed while Messrs. Mehta and Sathe supported.

Mr. B. S. Kamat, while supporting the resolution asked that the resolution might be left to the new Council to be dealt with. Mr. Upasani also opposed.

Mr. Curtis said Government were unable to accept the resolution. The Bill, which was prepared by Mr. Keatinge with great labour, was sent to various bodies for their opinions. The provisions of the Bill were entirely permissive and depended on the goodwill of the Hindu Family. The opposition from Gujrath was the strongest and never in the course of his experience had he seen opinions so very emphatic and hostile than those on the Bill prepared by Mr. Keatinge during the course of discussion. Several reforms had been made in western countries. The mover had confused that, because the law of primogeniture was obtaining in England. It was also prevalent in France and other countries. One of the reasons for English families migrating to other parts of the world was to avoid this law of primogeniture being made applicable in the case of their younger sons and thus leave them with little or no means. In France Napolean did not recognise primogeniture. He thought it was impossible for land to be given on the principle of impartible holding as it was practicably useless. Besides this was the last meeting of the Council and it was the last question which should be discussed, because it was of a revolutionary character. Public opinion was solidly against it. If any change were to be made, it should be introduced in the New Era by the peoples' representatives and till then the consideration of the question was out of place. For these reasons Government were unable to accept the resolution.

Mr. Godbole, in replying, said the provisions were entirely permissive and he only wanted the benediction of this council so that he could take it to the reformed council for them to adopt the recommendation. The motion was then put to vote and

POSTAL STRIKE CONTINUES.

(Continued from previous page.)

self with equity. What is the cause of strike, please? Surely, it is no pleasure for the men or their leaders to roast in the sun, and to rest content with one meal! The principal reason of all strikes is the insufficiency of wages. The pinch is felt, when the prices are swelling. The prices go up; when Government is the main buyer. The prices spring, when Government is shipping, while stocks are depleting. The prices mount up, when profiteering is permitted, despite all public protests. As prices increase, wages increase; and as wages go up, the profiteers raise the prices. Thus we move in a vicious circle; and who is mainly responsible for it, but the Government?

) Has not the Government of India evaded ic inquiry into the economic condi- country?

et Sir Dinshaw's Committee

he Bombay Government ff public enquiry into the ndal?

the Government of Bombay ublic demand for an open en- e Economic conditions of the

ve not the mill men all along ask- ver prices of food-stuffs rather than ages?

ave not men in factories and work- complained bitterly about the ever g prices?

How can Government account for r prices in 1919, when the crops were did, than in 1918, when the rains had ?

) How can Government account for delay in passing the Profiteering Act?

(9) Why should not Government authorise the Food Controllers to prosecute the profiteers?

Sir, despite their failings, the postmen are the most useful servants of the public; and surely, they have a claim on the public to see, that they get a living wage.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

HELPING THE STRIKERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Being greatly delighted to read in your to-day's issue that a Shethia has donated Rs. 13,000 as an aid to the poor Postal strikers during the period of their strike, several gentlemen and myself have started a list for contributions towards a fund for the strikers use, simply because their demands appear to be reasonable and just under the present circumstances. The sums collected would, of course, be forwarded to Mr. Joseph Baptista. If a similar movement be continued in different circles, the public would be doing a far better service to the poor, helpless and afflicted persons than by mere lip sympathy which certainly does not help the distressed and needy when starvation is staring them in the face.—Yours etc.,

N. B. DESHPANDE.

Princess Street, Sept. 29.
Bombay 2.

BOY SCOUTS AND THE STRIKE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your report regarding the Postal strike published in your issue of Monday the 27th instant it is stated that "the Chief Scout Sir B. Powell has given his ruling that in matters of strike the scouts should not take any part as strike-breakers to the detriment of the men. Some of he Parsi Boy Scouts have therefore been withdrawn."

In reference to this statement I beg to give the following explanation which I trust you will publish in your valued paper.

None of the Parsi Boy Scouts who have volunteered for postal work during the recent postal strike have been withdrawn on the ground stated in your para quoted above and in this connection I beg to submit the following views of Sir Baden Powell which will fully explain the position of the scouts in relation to the present strike.

"The Boy Scouts Association is a non-political body and its assistance should not be given to breaking any ordinary commercial strike at the same time if it be notified by any recognized public authority that voluntary workers are required to avoid grave public danger or inconvenience resulting from a strike there is no objection to a Scout master with the consent of his Commissioner offering the assistance of his troops. Even in this case however no compulsion should be brought to bear on any individual scout to volunteer his services and no penalty should attach to him for not volunteering."—Yours, etc.

F. J. DAVAR.

"THE TIMES" AND THE STRIKE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In "The Chronicle" of the 27th instant a sympathiser thoroughly exposes the hollow reasoning of the "Times of India" in its attitude towards the poor helpless postmen. "The Times" says that the appetite of the postmen grows by what it feeds. But what about the voracious and insatiable appetite of the higher officials who, receiving emoluments of thousands of rupees, pester the Government for a few hundreds more? "The Times" waxes indignant when the poor postmen asks for a daily half a piece of bread of bajri or jowari more, but is mum about the land-hunger of the statesmen and the oil-hunger of the syndicates, the root cause of the unprecedented rise of commodities, so urgently required by the middle and poor classes. Is not India the only country in the world where the top of the tree receives abundance of water and the root is left withering owing to want of it? The higher public servants receive princely salaries, while the lower ones who have the brunt of the work to perform are left to shift for themselves on starvation wages. The Viceroy of the poorest country in the world receives Rs. 2,40,000 a year, while the President of the United States does not get more than half the amount. Why Sir, Mr. Lloyd George, the present arbiter of the destiny of the British Empire, is content with a modest £5,000. How expeditiously and sympathetically the petitions of the higher officials for increased pays and promotions are heard and granted, is so well-known that it needs no comment. But let a postman who has to deliver from 400 to 500 letters, who has to mount three of four stairs for delivering each letter some time, who has to perambulate in dirty streets and lanes, and who has to venture into plague and cholera infested slums in the discharge of his duties, if this humble and conscientious servant who is entrusted with parcels and money orders valued at thousands of rupees, if this honest, and harmless servitor of the public who has a wife and some children to support, if he humbly supplicates for a few rupees more in this time of universal unscrupulous profiteering and dearness, the "Times of India" swoops down upon the poor fellow from its olympic heights and accuses him of daring to have an appetite. Is the postman considered a worthy antagonist to tilt a lance against, by the knight of "The Times"? Are there not worthier foemen at large? Is not the Commander-in-Chief asking for half the revenue of India? Is not the High Command at Mesopotamia insisting on having thousands of men and millions of money? Then why attack the poor beggar of a postman piteously entreating for a few more rupees for the sake of a starving wife and famishing children? One should have a sense of proportion and a respect for self before attacking a being who may be a dwarf in strength before your gigantic might.—Yours, etc.,

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

28, Frere Road, Fort.
Bombay, Sept. 27.

NAGPUR CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

MR. C. R. DAS, NOT AN ASPIRANT.

(From a Correspondent.)

ARRAH, (Nowadah), Sept. 29.

Mr. C. R. Das has issued the following statement to the Press. Some Provincial Congress Committees have recommended my name along with others for presidentship of the Nagpur Congress. I intend to serve the Congress in a humble capacity and I pray Provincial Congress Committees to leave my name out of consideration for such recommendation.

KHERI MURDER CASE.

ACCUSED CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 29.

In the Kheri Murder case before the Sessions Judge, Nasir Uddin and Basher pleaded "guilty" to the charge of murdering Mr. Willoughby and were sentenced to death. The case against Mashuk Ali of abetment of murder is being tried.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Sept. 29.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur Sathe who is standing for election to the Bombay Legislative Council on behalf of Sholapur city has resigned his public prosecutorship with effect from 1st October.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole has now definitely decided to contest the Poona District seat in the Bombay Legislative Council.

TRIAL OF KHILAFAT WORKERS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Sept. 29.

M. Laqaqulla, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Panipat, and Sooh Iqbal Ahmed Ansari, Khilafat Volunteer, Panipat, who were arrested under Sections 124-A and 153-A at Panipat last evening passed through Delhi to-day on their way to Rohtak where they will be tried and they were met at Delhi station by Secretaries of the Local Khilafat Committee, All-India Khilafat Workers' League and a number of other people.

PROPOSED WHEAT CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

The following telegram has been sent by the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla, re. the proposal of the sitting of a Wheat Conference:—

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber learn that a Wheat Conference is to be held shortly at Simla. They will be much obliged if they are informed of the objects of this Conference, and hope that in view of the serious agricultural situation created by the failure of rains, it is not the intention of the Government to consider at this stage the question of allowing the exports of wheat and other food-grains.

(Sd.) Jehangir Petit, Chairman."

DEATH OF PANDIT GOPALACHARLU

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 29.

The death occurred to-day of Pandit Gopalacharlu, a well-known Ayurvedic physician of Madras. The Pandit was suffering from carbuncle for about a week. The deceased had done much towards the revival of Ayurvedic system of medicine.

The Madras Corporation has voted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 for the address and casket to be presented to H. R. H. Duke of Connaught on his arrival in Madras in January next.

BOYCOTT OF SCHOOLS.

AHMEDABAD BOYS' RESOLVE.

3 SCHOOLS TO THROW OFF GOVT. RECOGNITION.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 28.

Mr. Gandhi addressed a meeting of students yesterday on the Sabarmati sands. Some students announced their withdrawal. Three local schools are expected to join Non-co-operation and to throw off Government recognition and University affiliation.

HINDU-MUSLIM ENTENTE.

HOW IT IS GETTING CEMENTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Sept. 25.

Prompt action has averted another mishap. A telegram to Hakim Ajmal Khan announced that some misunderstanding regarding Moharram and Bavan Dvadshi between Hindus and Mussalmans of Jagadhri had rendered local conditions critical and sanguinary developments were apprehended. Mr. Hakim Sahib instantly despatched Mr. Asaf Ali with a party of volunteers and Moulana Arif Hasri to Jagadhri to effect an amicable settlement. The Delhi party arrived on the scene of apprehended danger on 23rd morning. Strenuous efforts were employed to compose the trouble. By midday leading men of Jagadhri, headed by Rai Bahadur Joti Prasad led the Delhi party in procession. Hindus and Muslims joining in the demonstration and at about 4 p.m. Mr. Asaf Ali addressed a mass meeting, presided by a local leader, at which the speaker announced that Muslims of Jagadhri had authorised him to tell Hindus of Jagadhri that they have without all objection to the erection of arches in streets; in fact, they would be glad to see a thousand triumphal arches erected in celebrations of Birthday although erection of two only had been made the subject of serious objection and had led to grave apprehensions. The speaker further said that Muslims had been made to realise that their duty lay in behaving so as to endear in the sister communities respect and sympathy for them. They had been made to realise the nobility of frank, sincere and spontaneous acts of forbearance and friendliness and had, therefore, agreed in spite of the Moharrum fortnight of religious observances of deeply sorrowful nature to evince full sympathy with their joyous celebrations of their fellow-countrymen.

Local leaders confirmed this announcement and as a generous response Mr. R B Jotiprasad announced that he had been similarly authorised by Hindu inhabitants of Jagadhri to declare that Muslims' noble attitude had finally decided them and they were now determined, in spite of the costly arrangements previously made for erection of arches, to totally abandon their intention of doing so, thereby evincing their deep regard for Moharrum morning. Thus did the Delhi party bring another unfortunate impasse to a satisfactory conclusion. It is understood that they are planning another tour for a similar purpose to effect better understanding between Sunnis and Shias of Sharanpur, whose relations are said to be extremely strained and also to compose differences between Hindus and Moslems of Bulandshahr and Khurja, who are alleged to be drifting to unfriendliness.

THE OLDHAM STRIKE.

SPINNERS AND PIECERS DECIDE AGAINST RETURNING TO WORK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 29.

A Manchester message to the "Times" says that a mass meeting held on the 25th of the spinners and piecers on the strike at Oldham decided against returning to work. It is pointed out nevertheless that many would be glad to return to work but the Employers' Association has vetoed the reopening without its permission.

REPRISALS IN BELFAST.

GOVERNMENT DENIAL OF SUPPORT.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 6 p.m., Sept. 29.

Sir Hamar Greenwood has telegraphed as follows to the "Pall Mall Gazette":—

"There is no truth in the allegations that the Government connive at or support the reprisals. The Government condemn the reprisals, have issued orders condemning them and have taken steps to prevent them. Nearly one hundred policemen have been brutally murdered, five recently in Clare by expanding bullets resulting in horrible mutilation. Despite intolerable provocation the police forces, maintain their discipline, are increasing in number and efficiency and command the support of every law-abiding citizen. The number of alleged reprisals is few and the damage done exaggerated."

ALLEGED BIGAMY.

EXTRADITED PRISONER REMANDED

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 29.

At Bow Street to-day Mr. Samuel Alderton, who was arrested in Bombay in June and extradited was charged with bigamously marrying Miss Constance Thorpe and remanded.

STAL STRIKE CONTINUES.

NO CHANCE OF SETTLEMENT.

UNBENDING ATTITUDE OF AUTHORITIES.

PROTEST BY SUFFERING PUBLIC.

The Postal and Telegraphic strike continues and even the slight hope that was entertained yesterday of some settlement being arrived at has, unfortunately, not been realised. It is stated that the men's representatives are willing to come to a reasonable arrangement which would give the men a living wage. On the 24th August last they submitted to the Postal authorities a representation to the effect that a postman required at least Rs. 52 per month to maintain himself and his family, and the fairness of the scale which they submitted does not appear to have been challenged so far. Again, the authorities have not cared to reply to Mr. Baptista's letter of the same date nor to a subsequent telegram sent by him. They appear to have wrapped their fears and anxieties in a shroud of silence. They seem to believe that the recruits they are getting from the mofussil will gradually replace the whole staff of peons on strike and that as they become more efficient, affairs will assume their normal aspect by and bye. How far this belief will be justified remains to be seen, but there is no doubt that in the meantime the public will have to suffer great inconvenience. Some of the recruits who have come from Madras and other parts of the country are not even acquainted with the English language.

POSTMEN'S MEETING.

The postmen and telegraph peons assembled as usual on the Esplanade "maidan" yesterday. About noon Mr. Dalvi addressed them in regard to the Postmaster-General's letter. He said the Postmaster-General had not made it clear whether he would retain the men's services or not, and he (the speaker) would therefore communicate with him on the subject. The speaker exhorted them not to loiter and waste their time but learn typewriting, weaving and such other things as would be useful to them.

A letter, we understand has been sent, to the P[illegible]

to Mr. J. G. Havaldar, C/o B B. R. Society, Town Hall, Bombay."

PARSI EMERGENCY CORPS CADETS.

With reference to our remarks made previously about the Parsi Boy Scouts, on enquiring we learn that all the Scouts were withdrawn from the Post Office duty on Saturday last, and if any Parsis working along with Hindus and Christians are there at Rs. 3 per day they have nothing to do with the Emergency Corps. These boys did good work at Apollo Street, Old G. P. O., and the Secretariat, along with the Girgaum and Grant Road Post Offices, and did house-to-house deliveries, clearing a good amount of work.

If the Postal authorities pay the workers ladies and young men Rs. 3 a day, they cannot be called volunteers. The amount of work done by them does not amount to a couple of hours work done by a postman. If this huge expenditure was allowed to flow in the pockets of the poor post men, surely they would bless the Postmaster-General.

It is a pleasant surprise to find the Postal bureaucracy not kicki[illegible] tions of the Postma[illegible] Postal officials waiting [illegible] status of their salaries [illegible] ving" maximum of a[illegible] over!

MADRAS P[illegible] DEMANDS.

THREAT OF STRIKE.

MADRAS, Sept. 29.

The Madras Postmen's Union at a meeting passed a resolution stating that they would have to st[illegible] gati[illegible]

(REUTER.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 29.

[illegible]ppears to have decided definitely [illegible] Lithuania. The latest Polish communique reports the occupation of two Lithuanian towns and the capture of a thousand prisoners and several guns. A communique describes this as a counter-action against the Lithuanians owing to the latter's cooperation with the Bolshevik bombardment of the Polish positions and the general attitude of the aggression.

The Poles are scoring further successes against the Bolsheviks and claim to have crossed the Niemen and taken 3,000 prisoners.

POLISH ULTIMATUM TO LITHUANIA.

LEAGUE OF NATION'S SURPRISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 29.

M. Bourgeois President of the Council League of Nations has telegraphed [illegible]h Government expressing surprise [illegible]sending of the Polish ultimatum to Lithuania adding that Lithuania has been re[illegible] to ask the Bolsheviks to evacuate the [illegible]ian territory while Poland is asked to [illegible]ithuania the necessary time for this [illegible]tion.

[illegible]RKISH MINISTERIAL CRISIS ENDS.

[illegible]RTE'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS NATIONALISTS.

(REUTER.)

me to co[illegible] your medicine reg[illegible] [illegible]e excel[illegible] I have written this before leaving the s[illegible] [illegible]s time. I [illegible] that this will please you more than myself. To cu[illegible] praying for the prosperity o[illegible] ulcers with internal medicne is nothing less than a wonder.

PREM NARAIN (Pandit.)" RAJ BAHADU[illegible]

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 29.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Sesostrio, Fairbairn, Batavia.
S S Peebles, Potts, Dunkirk.
S S Urbino, Tyren, Calcutta.
S S Bankura, Wells, Busreh, etc.
S S Nerbudda, Walter, Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Kilindini for Calicut.
Steamer Oruro for Calicut.
Steamer Siam Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Taroba for Durban, etc.

S S Sesostrio:—The T M Co's steamer Sesostrio, 4439 tons, Captain T Fairbairn, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Batavia, with ballast.

S S Peebles:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Peebles, 3217 tons, Captain J Potts, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S S Urbino:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Urbino, 3229 tons, Captain S Tyrn, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bankura, 1908 tons, Captain H W Wells, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Nerbudda:—The B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda, 4928 tons, Captain W H Walter, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

EXPORT.

Sept. 29.

S S Morea for London:—139 cwts gum targacanth, Ally Bros; 250 cwts dry ginger, M Jafferbhoy.

S S Delta for London:—5200 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Calcutta for Liverpool:—300 bales cotton waste, B Meyer and Co; 200 bales cotton waste, Chaturbhuj Peraj and Co; 25 cases sola hats, C Macdonald and Co.

S S Freinfels for Hull:—750 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Mandala for Antwerp:—165 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Mandala for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton T P, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co; 51 cwts gum kadaya, P Cooverjee and Co.

S S Santamalla for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton T P, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

S S Narbadda for Hamburg:—220 bales cotton T P, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

S S Tenshin Maru for Hongkong:—81 cwts gall nuts, H B Bhesania.

S S Tenshin Maru for Yokohama:—55 cwts gall nuts, H B Bhesania; 34 cwts cloves, Hasanali Kamroodin.

S S Siam Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Yokohama Kuito Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Gokuldas Dossa and Co; 243 bales cotton, Narandas V Dossa; 350 bales cotton, N Fatehally and Co; 500 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, R D Tata.

S S Siam Maru for Yokkaichi:—340 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Yokohama Kuito Kaisha.

IMPORT.

Sept. 29.

S S Tenshin Maru from Kobe, Agents Nippon Yussen Kaisha:—221 cases porcelainware, 1526 bales cotton sheeting, 8 cases cotton underware, 25 cases cotton goods, 245 bales cotton shirting, 661 bales 41 cases cotton yarn, 22 cases rubber goods, 25 cases stationery, 472 cases glassware, 11 cases soap cases, 142 cases silk goods, 168 bales 37 cases paper, 51 cases 5 packages spun silk, 88 cases aluminiumware, 3000 bags refined sugar, 1000 cases cassia, 5 cases yellow silk, 115 bags sago flour, 5 bags cardamoms, 757 cases tea, 13 cases gold leaves, 98 cases spun silk yarn.

S S Koweit from Jeddah, Agents The Bombay and Persian S N Co Ltd:—84 cases specie.

S S Orissa from Bassein, Agents B I S N Co Ltd:—99908 bags rice.

S S Mandala from Karachi, Agents B I S N Co Ltd:—50 cases petrol.

S S Surda from Antwerp, Agents B I S N Co Ltd:—48 bales 3 cases cotton blankets, 8 cases woollens, 23 cases velvets, 160 cases cotton goods, 671 cases window glass, 678 fipa bags bolts and nuts, 87 cases cotton tissues, 60 bales coloured paper, 11356 bundles 1334 loose steel bars, 6 cases cotton embroideries, 18 cases perfumery, 98 bales 40 cases paper, 17 cases 1 bale leather, 7 cases perfumed spirit, 490 casks magnesium chloride, 62 cases glass beads, 16 bales blankets, 30 cases paints, 35 cases whisky, 30 cases aniline colour, 13 cases earthenware.

S S City of Calcutta from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co:—185 bales 484 cases cotton, 41 bales 107 cases cotton yarn, 27 bales 44 cases woollens, 29 bales 41 cases woollens and cottons, 36 bales grey cotton yarn, 12 cases writing ink, 138 bundles copper sheets, 190 bundles yellow metal sheets, 40 bundles steel bars, 42 bundles steel rods, 25 boxes 4 cases soap, 56 cases toilet soap, 76 drums oil, 5 bales woollen cloth, 255 cases bottled beer, 2469 cases brandy, 81 bales paper, 6 cases art silk, 3 drums grease.

Six more prosecution witnesses gave evidence on Tuesday in the case against Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan and the Court adjourned till Wednesday.

The Lahore High Court re-opened on Tuesday after the summer vaccation. The Hon. Mr. Shadilal, Chief Justice, returned from England and arrived at Lahore on Monday. There were nearly a hundred people at the station to receive His Lordship.

INCOME[illegible]

Statutory State[illegible] prepared. Audit of Books Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant,

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
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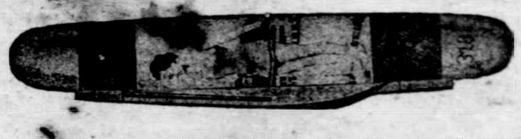

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THE POOR TEACHER.

(Continued from previous page.)

trained teachers and their starting pay had been increased to Rs. 15, 20 and 25. Since then prices had gone up enormously, and the teacher was unable to live decently in the villages. The teacher was looked upon as a man of position, and what would the parents and the students think of a man who had to borrow money to make both ends meet. It was a matter of great surprise to him that a class of hard working and useful servants should get such meagre salaries.

The sepoys were now getting Rs. 16 p.m. and if Government were going to place the school-masters on the same scale as that of "chaprasis" and sepoys, it showed there was something wrong in the whole system. If Government had the will they could find the means.

Mr. Harilal Desai said even the Ahmedabad Municipality was paying its lowest paid teacher Rs. 29, in addition to the War Allowance. He thought the demand made in the resolution was rather extravagant, but Government had to thank themselves for it, for taking up the revision of several departments piecemeal. If Government gave these men a decent pay it would not cost much; but whatever might be the cost these were the men on whom the future of the country depended—and they must be paid enough.

TRYING PATIENCE TOO MUCH.

Mr. S. B. Upasani said the teachers deserved far better treatment than was meted out to them by Government. They came from the same class as the Government clerks, and he thought Government should not try the patience of these men too much. They had done a great deal to improve the condition of the clerks, but they had left these teachers to struggle on, on a meagre salary. The pension these men got was almost the same as the sepoys got, and he asked whether that was proper treatment of such a class of men.

MR. PARANJPYE'S ADVOCACY.

Mr. Paranjpye said teachers had lost all hopes in petitions and memorials and some of the wilder spirits among them wanted to resort to other methods which were now advocated in this country. They were paying their teachers the magnificent salary of Rs. 16 plus a War allowance of Rs. 4. The Inspector-General of Prisons had stated that the upkeep of a prisoner cost Government Rs. 17 per month! Even a postal runner got a higher pay than the teacher on whom the future of this country depended.

Was it right on the part of Government to put this extraordinary tension on such men? Some of the men were already stated

question for the last many years thought that statistics about the expo hides did not show anything and any clusion drawn from them must be wr In ten years, it had been found that number of cattle in India had by fifty per cent. In the United S the capital invested in cattle breeding about two thousand crorers and the company that has been started would touch the fringe of the question. Gover ment would welcome an ensuiry into the question which would be also be applicable to the supply of fodder.

Mr. Manmohandas, in replying to the debate, said Government should enquire into the whole question and find means for the improvement and preservation of cattle. It was the duty of the Government to find out a solution. When British Government could help certain association to grow longer stapled cotton, was it not the duty of this Government to help people in preserving cattle. Some people had said the Government of Italy had published statistics that cattle had increased by fifty per cent. and, if they culd publish them for the benefit of the whole world, could not the Government of Bombay collect and publish this information?

RESOLUTION ACCEPTED.

Mr. Curtis, in replying said they had an interesting discussion. It was not merely question of prohibiting the export of hides as beef was a very nourishing food and they prohibited the killing of cattle for food, they would be infringing the rights of private individuals. It would not be also sufficient to take steps in this Presidency only. If the council wished, they would forward the resolution to the Government of India. They were well known as a practical council and they should not put forward such unpractical propositions. The export of milch cattle was only 1500 heads from this presidency and even if it were a hundred times more it would not affect the matter. In Madras they gave more attention to the breed of the cattle and their preservation. He then enumerated all that had been done by the Government for breeding cattle and said they were not at all apathetic in the matter. They were, by accepting the resolution, on entirely a new offence by making it penal for cattle under a certain age to be killed. Were they going to create a new offence of culpable hovicide. (Laughter), which was not in existence in any part of the world? He agreed that the people who could not feed their cattle should send the surplus to the butcher. He did not know of any single Indian merchant, any single millionaire having a cattle breeding farm, and if any animal was the national animal of Indians, it was the cow. The cow was more to an Indian that it was to an Englishman. To prevent the slaughter of the ten thousand a day cattle in Bombay, they must organise dairies and farms and if they could have a dairy farm at a distance of

sai
Sir Ibr
withdrawn.
The council adjourne

MADRAS LEGISLAT COUNCIL.

DISCUSSION ON EDUCATION TA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 29.

The Madras Legislative Council reassem bled to-day at the Victoria Building, th Governor presiding and continued discussion of amendments in connection with Elementary Education Bill. There was a general debate on the clauses in chapter three of the Bill relating to the education tax and Government contributions and the scope and powers of local bodies in the matter of the levy of such taxes. The motion for deletion of the clause relating to the levy of the educational cess was lost. The mover pointed out he was anxious to equalise the burden of taxation and to make the incidence of taxation equitable.

On the m on of Hon. Mr. Davidson a new clause in substitution of an old clause in the Bill was added by sixteen votes against fifteen. The new clause gave power to local authority for which elementary ed cation fund had been constituted to within its area, if such area was within Municipality a tax not exceeding 25 pe cent. on all or any of the following:—P perty tax, tax on companies, profession and if the area was not within Municipa 5 per cent. on all or any of the followin —Land cess, company tax, profession ta and house tax.

THE NEXT VICEROY.

(Continued from Page 6.)

prepared for a wholesale replacemen Indians in the Secretariat his ad tion could be rendered abortive subordinates. And this is the more fundamental

were brou
The evidence
subjected to unspeakable torture Hawkins and the "askaris" (na

The "boy" Kamangu stated that he and Richo were arrested after the knife test, but were released when Richo said Mucheru was the thief. Mucheru was beaten that night by the askaris.

His feet were tied together to a pole nine feet high and he was hanging head downwards.

A LONG BEATING.

Mucheru was then taken to the police station and brought back in a day or two to search for the rupees. He was not allowed to speak, but was at once beaten by the accused with a large kibobo. The beating said a witness, took a long time. After this two askaris took Mucheru away to search for the rupees.

On their return without the rupees accused gave Mucheru 20 blows with kibobo and went to play tennis.

After tea Hawkins walked up to Mucheru, who was lying down and unable to rise. Water was thrown over him and he died at seven o'clock.

Hawkins admitted that he gave Mucheru 10 or 12 strokes on the buttock because the man was insolent. The knife test was carried out at the instigation of the elders of the tribe, and the vice incident was grossly exaggerated.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of "Guilty," and the judge sentenced Hawkins to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and on a charge of maltreating native woman he was fined Rs. 2,000 or nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CURRENCY MUDDLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 22nd Mr. B. F Madon has put to me certain questions which are meant to be assertions. I shall deal with two of them, which only are germane to the issue. He means to say that raising the Indian rate of exchange is tantamount to debasing the currency (is it not rather debasing the foreig money?) because (1) "the present manipulation of our Currency (exchange?) changes the relations between debtor and credito exactly as all debasing does," and (2) "it adds to the resources of the Indian Government exactly as debasing does in the case standard coins". He then asks me to "understand that the policy now adopted is therefore nothing more nor less than debasing of the currency through the token." I confess that even accepting (1) and (2) I do not understand his conclusion. If gold falls in value and silver rises, Chinese exchange with America will rise in dollars, and this will change "the relation between debtor and creditor exactly as all debasing does, and will add to the resources of the Chinese Government in meeting all American obligations "exactly as debasin does in the case of standard coin." Therefore, according to Mr. Madon, we ought understand that Chinese currency should, i such a case, be considered as having bee debased, although there may be free coinag and no difference between the face and value of the coin.

I fear that I do not understand by currency what is meant by exchange. By debasement of the currency I understand

ociation to draw the attention of Government to certain observations in the presidential address of Lala Lajput Rai delivered at the sitting in Calcutta of the Indian National Congress on Sepember 4, 1920 with reference to the Punjab banking crisis. It is far more than an accusation of misconduct against individual officers. It is, on the contrary, a direct charge that Government to further political ends deliberately adopted a course which could have no other effect than to cause misery to large numbers of humble people. I am, therefore, to ask whether Government intend to take any steps to correct the impression that Lala Lajput Rai's address may have on the Indian opinion. I am to add that the Council are in no way desirous of curtailing the right of freedom of speech. They claim for themselves and others the right to the fullest criticism of Government and its olicy when occasion so demands, but in the r opinion such right does not entitle a ate citizen to attribute to Government or individuals corrupt and cruel motive un he is in a position to substantiate his ations."

CEYLO EFORM SCHEME

UNIVERSAL OTEST.

(From Our ndan.)

BO, Sept. 28.

Mr. F. . Senanayak reform leputee, characterises the reform scheme a "foul He characterises it as "crime," because it has created great bitterness. "This will naturally lead to stronger expressions both in the press and on the platforms and I expect even a Press Act and a Seditious Meetings Act to follow. In other words, we will have to be prepared to go through the same experience as tortured India, to retain our self-respect."

In Mr B. Jayatilak's opinion the scheme is fit for a savage tribe and must be boycotted. Other leaders have damned the scheme in similar terms and are advocating Non-cooperation. Mr. Ramanathar, the Grand Old Man of Ceylon, at yesterday's council meeting gave notice of motion that he will move at the next meeting of the council that Government will be pleased to explain clearly the situation created by His Majesty's order-in-council regarding the reconstitution of the Legislative Council.

INDO-AFGHAN TREATY.

DRAFT SIGNED BY ALL MINISTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.

The Frontier correspondent of the "Englishman" says that the Afghan Government has approved of the draft treaty of friendship with the British, which has been signed by all ministers, including General Nadir Khan. The Afghan delegation will start from Kabul shortly and *firmans* are being issued to the Governor of the districts in this connection. It is expected that the Conference will take place in Simla.

ve certain items in the programme ich were not practicable just at present.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

Coming to the Punjab, Lala Rajpat Rai said that he had received a letter that morning from one of the trusted and sincerest friends of India, a member of Parliament, who had written to him that the programme of Non-Cooperation was not practicable. But, so far as the Punjab was con ed people were absolutely justified in wit ing cooperation from Government. He would, therefore, ask people of the Punjab to say boldly that, as a protest against the Punjab atrocities and the treatment meted out to the Khilafat, they would decline to utilise the right of franchise. If men in the Punjab went to the Council satisfying their self-aggrandisement t would make it impossible for them to be returned. He gave notice to such people that if they persisted to go to the Council, they would take all possible steps to defeat their candidature.

HONOUR ABOVE DEGREE.

Coming to education and students, Lajput Rai said the present system of educa tion was a source of demoralisat but the system was there for a hundred and unless they were able to open nal institutions they will have to pull with the present, but he agreed with Mr. Gandhi that arts college should be boycotted at once. They were the great source of demoralisation, but not so the schools. The speaker here refered to the humiliations inflicted upon the Punjab student last year during Martial Law and how students had pocketed those insults. Addressing the young men, he said that if they did not like to come to politics they should not come at all, but if they did come they should not lower themselves or humiliate themselves as they did last year. He asked them not to place their degrees above their honour. They should love honour, respect honour above all degrees of the earth. Mahatma Gandhi had asked lawyers to renounce practice, but he was pained to find that there was a record admission of students in the Law College, Lahore this year. That was really a shameful reply to Mr. Gandhi's appeal.

NO SACRIFICE TOO GREAT.

Concluding, Lala Lajput Rai said they had so far carried on the political agitation with faith in British Justice. At every step, they had been insulted. They had, therefore, lost all patience and had decided to withdraw all cooperation from Government. He appealed to the people to exercise self-control and learn discipline. No sacrifice was too great to achieve freedom.

The death occurred yesterday from failure of Mr. Mumtaz Husain, Barris Law, and founder of Mahomedan Orp at Lucknow.

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COLOMBO MARKET.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 28.

Active market met one and a half million lbs. offered at to-day's sale. In consequence prices have advanced generally on all qualities and grades, except Tippy orange, broken pekoes, which were barely firm. Uva side teas again attracted most competition, even lower elevations of that side particiapating. Nuwaraeliya teas sold well in advance of last week, orange pekoes more particularly showing pretty smart rise. Medium good, common orange, pekoes were more in demand and sold at an advance on previous rates. Good dust and fannings were firm, other qualities irregular and inclined easier.

The P. & O. s.s. Kaisar-I-Hind" which left Bombay on the 4th instant, arrived London on Saturday, the 25th instant. All well.

MOSCOW SENDS ADVICE.

The Wireless Press rpotr that the Executive Committee of the Communist Inter-Party Congress has addressed an appeal to the members of the Italian Socialist Party and to all revolutionary proletarians, saying:—

"The victory of the working classes is impossible without sufferings and privations, and it is possible that the Italian workers will have to pass the same heavy road along which the proletariat of Russia is passing. The Italian working classes are entirely in favour of the Revolution. On its side also are the agricultural workers and a large part of the peasantry.

"The word belongs to the Italian Socialist Party. The Italian bourgeoisie are feverishly creating White Guards. Civil war is spreading. The problem of the Socialist Party is to try and guarantee success. From this point of view the Italian Socialist Party is acting too indecisively. Instead of giving the mass movement an organised character, it is merely driving the masses into the embraces of the Anarchists and is lowering the authority of the party. The reasons of this is the fouling of the party by certain Liberal and bourgeoise reform elements.

"With the trade unions of Italy matters are still worse, as they continue in the "yellow" Amsterdam Alliance of the Trade Unions."

reat Indian
an end to in
impropriety. The
vious engagements,
busiest lawyer, which wi
detain him in active practice
siderable length of time. For lawyers
word "graduall" is intended to mean that
they are to make no new engagements, however tempting, and get through the work already on hand as quickly as possible, in case it is either improper or impracticable to make some other arrangement for it. You will thus see that it is not a case of putting off the evil day as some imagine. The sacrifice begins at once and that in deadly earnest.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

In the matter of schools also parents and students must have some little time to prepare for the struggle. It does not mean that they are to wait till the national schools are in full swing. The earlier the withdrawal from Government institutions, the acuter will be the demand for national schools and colleges, and it is my conviction that these will spring up in adequate numbers to feed the demand as it is created. The real difficulty lies in weaning a section of the people from the infatuation of Government service. The number of such people is decreasing day by day and our propaganda will, I trust, further reduce it to a very considerable extent. It is impossible for me to enter into details in the course of this interview, which, if I may say so, is already inordinately prolonged, but I may inform you that I am at the present moment engaged in drafting a scheme of active Non-Cooperation in regard to every item in the resolution of the Congress and will soon put it before the country.

Boycott Nor No Boycott was an end in itself, but that both were means to the same end. The minority were not opposed to the Boycott, because they liked the councils or expected any real good out of them. They wanted to use each council as weapon for its own destruction. Where is there any surrender of principle if in deference to the views of the majority they agree to let the council die a natural death and avoid, what Mr. Gandhi has very appropriately called the "Insidious poison" in them? I am of course, not talking of those who believe in co-operation with the Government, but the minority have made it perfectly clear that they do not. That being so, I have nothing but admiration for their action."

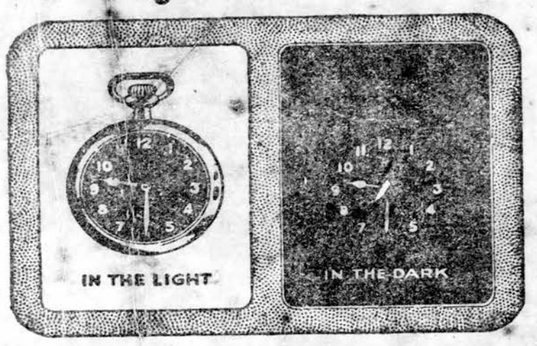
Continuing, the Pundit pointed how "insidious poison" works from the sequence of events in Simla during the last session, and said, "this is how the game proceeds. First, a snub on a vital point, then a little kindness followed by a small concession on a matter which does not really affect the power of the bureaucracy and, as soon as the ground is prepared by the small concession and the innate gratitude of the Indian nature for small mercies has found expression in words, down comes the final blow to all national dignity and honour wrapped up in sweet words, complimentary phrases and promises of high office. The good and honest men go home after the close of the session, thinking that they have served the country by securing the small concession and honestly hoping for better results at the next sessions, which comes round in due course; and the same process is repeated."

Asked if new councils would not be different, the Pundit said, "We may improve our lot in many ways in the new councils.

preme Executive of
the possibility of a
etalworker' conflict is not
ed by September 10. The
onal Federation of Dockers has pledged solidarity with the metalworkers. The "Nuovo Giornale" of Florence gives information to the effect that the railwaymen are prepared to join in.

Work is proceeding regularly in all factories and shipyards occupied.

"The Watch that does not Quit at Sundown—or any other time."



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CEYLON NOTES.

A DARK FUTURE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 22.

Bureaucracy is the same everywhere whether in India or in Ceylon it manifests the same nature. The distrust of people prevails as well in this Island as in the mainland. If there is a difference it is the difference of quantity. The Ceylonese are going to get increased representation in the Council. This, as expected, cannot be viewed with equanimity by the distrusting bureaucracy. So powers are to be vested in the Governor to suppress resolutions and even gag the honourable representatives of the people. Hitherto the councillors enjoyed the full freedom to bring any motion before the Council, but this right is to be filched away, under the "New Era." But it is not the rights of Councillors alone that will be curtailed under the new regime; whispers are already abroad that they are contemplating to bring in a Press and Seditious Act. Though I have heard the report from a respectable source, yet I do hope, it is incorrect.

BROKEN PLEDGES.

Pledges do not seem to be serious ... administrators of to-day. They are ... broken like anything. Mr. Lloyd G... cord is notorious. How Lord Che... deemed his word about Punjab d... fresh in the men's mind. In Ce... Commission was promised ... ed in ...

...COUNCILS.

... publicity that the re... be ushured into existence from Janu... next. The Milner scheme, it hath it, will be imposed on the country, cut and drawn to detail. Franchise and functions have already been framed and only await introduction to the public, so they say. To thrust over the throats of people the scheme with such hot haste, without consulting their views on vote, will be simply to inflame the indignation of a discontented people. To fan discontent is no statesmanship.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday's Legislative Council was a dull affair though there was full attendance. The public gallery was packed, and the visitors included a few members of the fair sex. Governor Manning who had landed only two days previous, occupied the chair. The budget was discussed, but the discussion was a tame affair. There was nothing illuminating and sparkling about it. A few honourable members only participated; and the Hon. Mr. Ramnathan, the Grand Old Man of Ceylon, also was silent. No interpellation was asked, and the much hoped for statement on reforms was also not made.

RAILWAY WORKMEN.

As a means of promoting greater understanding between Workmen and their superiors, it is understood, the former will be asked to elect recognised leaders who would be called upon to represent their grievances. This, it is said, is after the mind of the Railway Commission.

...L DWELLINGS.

There in Kandy the Municipality has resolved to build model dwellings for the poor. The housing problem there was never so intense as to-day. Several insanitary alleys were recently demolished and several men unhoused. Houses are badly required and the Municipality has realy embarked on a meritorious undertaking.

EXHIBITION AFLOAT.

We are expecting a big Japanese ships early next month. It is an exhibition ships showing all the industries of the picturesque Empire. The exhibits will be arranged as in exhibition halls and there will be demonstrators and guides as usual. The shipi is a very picturesque one, and things have been put in attractive style.

HEALTH.

The city is far from its healthy bloom. Of course, small pox is dying, out, but there is endemic and ever. More deaths are being reported, and a few cases of plague have also been registered.

At the Cown Police Court, Madras, on Tuesday, the Magistrate framed charges against accused in the Kerosine Oil Workmen's case under section 147 and 353 I. P. C. to which all accused pleaded "not guilty." The case was adjourned to the 4th October.—A. P.

In the manifesto against Non-Cooperation over the names of Sir A. Chowdhury and others the name of Mr. Satyanandam Pantulu has been included by inadvertence. He is not a signatory to the manifesto. A. P.

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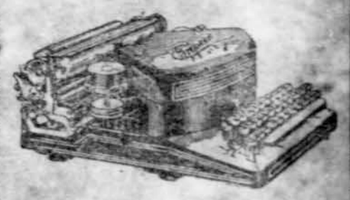

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